

SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION¹

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Date of Incident:	May 13, 2013
Time of Incident:	Approximately 9:00 p.m.
Location of Incident:	[REDACTED] Chicago, IL 60620
Date of IPRA Notification:	May 21, 2013
Time of IPRA Notification:	Approximately 5:24 p.m.

On May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:00 p.m., [REDACTED] ([REDACTED] drove south through the alley behind the 8300 block of S. Kerfoot Ave towards her home ([REDACTED] [REDACTED] with her two daughters, [REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] ([REDACTED] In the alley, [REDACTED] encountered Chicago Police Department ("CPD") Officers [REDACTED] ("Officer [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] ("Officer [REDACTED] who were driving a marked police car through the alley towards [REDACTED]² The officers exited their car and approached [REDACTED] At some point, [REDACTED] reversed from the alley while Officer [REDACTED] was at the side of [REDACTED] vehicle, causing injury to [REDACTED] Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] pursued [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was taken into custody after a physical confrontation.

This investigation was open by the Independent Police Review Authority ("IPRA") during the May of 2013 and closed by IPRA during the October of 2013. The investigation was then re-opened during the May of 2016 and has remained open throughout the pendency of a civil lawsuit initiated by [REDACTED]

II. INVOLVED PARTIES

Involved Officer #1:	[REDACTED] star # [REDACTED] employee # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED] 2006, Officer, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED] detailed to unit [REDACTED] DOB: [REDACTED] 1982, Female, Caucasian
Involved Officer #2:	[REDACTED] star # [REDACTED] employee # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED] 2006, Officer, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED] DOB: [REDACTED] 1981, Male, Hispanic

¹ On September 15, 2017, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability ("COPA") replaced IPRA as the civilian oversight agency of CPD. Therefore, this investigation, which began under IPRA, was transferred to COPA on September 15, 2017, and the recommendation(s) set forth herein are the recommendation(s) of COPA. This case was initiated under IPRA and COPA acknowledges that this investigation may have endured period of delayed and/or no investigative activity prior to COPA. While there may be legitimate cause for the delay, no justification was noted in the file. Since launch, COPA has undertaken a concerted effort to facilitate the expeditious review of all cases initiated under IPRA while ensuring that each complaint has been subject to a full and thorough investigation prior to its closure.

² At the time of the incident, Officer [REDACTED] maiden name was [REDACTED] and thus, all reports refer to her as such. For uniformity purposes, this report refers to her by her current sir name.

Involved Officer #3: [REDACTED] star # [REDACTED] employee # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED], Officer, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED] detailed to unit [REDACTED], DOB: [REDACTED] Male, Caucasian

Involved Officer #4 [REDACTED] star # [REDACTED] employee # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED], 1999, Officer, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED] detailed to unit [REDACTED], DOB: [REDACTED] Male, Hispanic

Involved Officer #5 [REDACTED] star # [REDACTED], employee # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED] 2006, Officer, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED] DOB: [REDACTED] Female, Caucasian

Involved Officer #6 [REDACTED] star # [REDACTED], employee # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED], Officer, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED] DOB: [REDACTED] Male, Hispanic

Involved Officer #7 [REDACTED] star # [REDACTED] employee # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED] 2004, Officer, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED] DOB: [REDACTED] Male, Caucasian

Involved Officer #8 [REDACTED] star # [REDACTED], employee # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED] 1999, Officer, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED] DOB: [REDACTED] Male, Caucasian

Involved Officer #9 [REDACTED] star # [REDACTED], employee # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED] 2004, Officer, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED] detailed to unit [REDACTED], DOB: [REDACTED] Male, Caucasian

Involved Officer #10 [REDACTED] star # [REDACTED], employee # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED] 2008, Officer, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED] detailed to unit [REDACTED], DOB: [REDACTED] Male, African-American

Involved Officer #11 [REDACTED] star # [REDACTED] employee # [REDACTED] unit [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED] 1994, Detective, DOB: [REDACTED] Female, Caucasian

Involved Officer #12 [REDACTED] star # [REDACTED], employee # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED] 1994, Detective, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED] DOB: [REDACTED] Male, Caucasian

Involved Officer #13 [REDACTED] star # [REDACTED], employee # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: [REDACTED] 2000, Sergeant, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED] DOB: [REDACTED] Female, African-American

Involved Officer #14	████████████████████ star # █████, employee # █████ Date of Appointment: █████, 1997, Sergeant, Unit of Assignment █████, DOB: █████ ████████████████████ Male, Caucasian
Involved Officer #15	████████████████████ star # █████ employee # █████ Date of Appointment: █████, 1991, Sergeant, Unit of Assignment █████ DOB: █████ ████████████████████ Male, Hispanic
Involved Individual #1	████████████████████ DOB: █████ Female, African-American
Involved Individual #2	████████████████████ Female, African-American, █████
Involved Individual #3	████████████████████ Female, African-American, one year of age on the date of the incident

III. ALLEGATIONS⁴

Officer	Allegation	Finding/ Recommendation
Officer █████	It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:00 p.m., at █████ Ave., in the alley, Officer █████	
	1. Directed profanity at █████ stating words to the effect, “Bitch move the fucking car back”;	Not Sustained
	2. Intentionally covered her nameplate while █████ was on the phone with the “911” requesting police assistance;	Not Sustained
	3. Intentionally crashed the Department vehicle she was driving into a vehicle occupied by █████ and her two daughters, then ages one and eight;	Sustained / 30-Day Suspension
	4. Sprayed a chemical agent upon █████ in the immediate vicinity of her two daughters, then ages one and eight, who were seated inside █████ vehicle;	Sustained / 30-Day Suspension
	5. Pointed a firearm at █████ without justification;	Not Sustained

³ IPRA attempted to seek permission to interview █████ in October of 2016. On advice of counsel, █████ declined to permit █████ to be interviewed. (Att. 154).

⁴ The allegations served to the named officers used the designation “PO” for Police Officer. For purposes of uniformity in this report, the designation “PO” has been substituted for “Officer.” Outside of this edit, the allegations are written exactly as presented to the named officers.

6. Pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle;	Unfounded
7. Took [REDACTED] to the ground;	Unfounded
8. Kicked [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
9. Struck [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
10. Witnessed officers pull [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
11. Witnessed officers take [REDACTED] to the ground and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
12. Witnessed officers kick [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Not Sustained
13. Witnessed officers strike [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Not Sustained
14. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle;	Unfounded
15. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] took [REDACTED] to the ground;	Unfounded
16. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] kicked [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
17. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] struck [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
18. Participated in the arrest of [REDACTED] without legal justification to do so;	Exonerated
19. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] attempted to seize the person of [REDACTED] from her personal car;	Exonerated
20. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that the incident was the result of a traffic stop, as memorialized in the related Arrest and Case reports;	Unfounded
21. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that she repeatedly asked [REDACTED] for her Driver's License and Insurance, as memorialized in the related Case report;	Not Sustained

22. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that she was struck by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case report;	Not Sustained
23. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that she was struck by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Arrest and Case reports; and	Not Sustained
24. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] the manner in which the collision occurred, as memorialized in the related Arrest and Case reports.	Not Sustained
It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at an unknown time, at [REDACTED] Hospital, Officer [REDACTED]	
25. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to then Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that she was struck by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
26. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to then Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that she was struck by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
27. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to then Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that she was dragged, face down, by a car driven by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report; and	Not Sustained
28. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to then Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] the manner in which the collision occurred, as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report.	Not Sustained
It is alleged that on May 14, 2013, at approximately 9:30 p.m., at Area South, Officer [REDACTED]	
29. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] and/or	

ASA ⁵ [REDACTED] that she was struck by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
30. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] and/or ASA [REDACTED] that she was struck by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report; and	Not Sustained
31. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] and/or ASA [REDACTED] that she was dragged, face first, on the ground, by a car driven by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report.	Not Sustained
It is alleged that on October 13, 2015, at an unknown time, at 2600 S. California, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Criminal Division, before the Honorable Judge [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Officer [REDACTED]	
32. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that she asked for [REDACTED] Driver's License "quite a few times";	Not Sustained
33. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that she was struck by [REDACTED]	Not Sustained
34. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that she was struck by [REDACTED]	Not Sustained
35. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that she was dragged down the alley, "face down on the ground" by a car driven by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in violation of Rule 14;	Not Sustained
36. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified, "My face, my torso. My entire body" were dragged on the ground by a car driven by [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Not Sustained
37. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that when she turned right onto Kerfoot, she observed her "partner attempting to gain access to the [opened] driver's side of [REDACTED] car prior to Officer [REDACTED] striking [REDACTED] [REDACTED] car;	Not Sustained
38. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that when she turned right onto Kerfoot,	

⁵ ASA is an abbreviation for Assistant State's Attorney.

	<p>████████ was “backed up against a car, “apparently, she had struck a Honda Civic, which was on that street parked’ prior to Officer ██████ striking ██████ car; and</p>	Not Sustained
	<p>39. Violated Rule 14 when Officer ██████ falsely testified that when she turned right onto Kerfoot, she “could see Ms. ██████ was still in and out of her car” prior to Officer ██████ striking ██████ car.</p>	Not Sustained
Officer ██████	<p>It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:00 p.m., at ██████ Ave., in the alley, Officer ██████ ██████</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Witnessed Officer ██████ direct profanity at ██████ stating words to the effect, “Bitch move the fucking car back,” and failed to report it as misconduct; 2. Witnessed Officer ██████ intentionally cover her nameplate while ██████ was on the phone with “911” requesting police assistance, and failed to report it as misconduct; 3. Directed profanity at ██████ stating words to the effect, “What the fuck are you reaching for”; 4. Pointed a firearm at ██████ 5. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer ██████ pointed his firearm at ██████ 6. Witnessed Officer ██████ intentionally crash the Department vehicle she was driving into a vehicle occupied by ██████ and her two daughters, then ages 1 and 8, and failed to report it as misconduct; 7. Witnessed Officer ██████ spray a chemical agent upon ██████ in the immediate vicinity of her two daughters, then ages 1 and 8, who were seated inside ██████ vehicle and failed to report it as misconduct; 8. Witnessed Officer ██████ point a firearm at ██████ without justification and failed to report it as misconduct; 9. Pulled ██████ across the hood of a parked vehicle; 10. Took ██████ to the ground; 11. Kicked ██████ about the body; 	<p>Not Sustained</p>

12. Struck [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
13. Witnessed officers pull [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
14. Witnessed officers take [REDACTED] to the ground and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
15. Witnessed officers kick [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Not Sustained
16. Witnessed officers strike [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Not Sustained
17. Violated Fourth Amendment principles, when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle;	Exonerated
18. Violated Fourth Amendment principles, when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] took [REDACTED] to the ground;	Unfounded
19. Violated Fourth Amendment principles, when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] kicked [REDACTED]	Not Sustained
20. Violated Fourth Amendment principles, when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] struck [REDACTED]	Not Sustained
21. Participated in the arrest of [REDACTED] without legal justification to do so;	Exonerated
22. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that the incident was the result of a traffic stop, as memorialized in the related Arrest and Case reports;	Unfounded
23. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that Officer [REDACTED] repeatedly asked [REDACTED] for her Driver's License and Insurance as memorialized in the related Case report;	Not Sustained
24. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that Officer [REDACTED] was struck by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case report;	Not Sustained
25. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that	

	Officer [REDACTED] was struck by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case report; and	Not Sustained
26.	Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] the manner in which the collision occurred, as memorialized in the related Arrest and Case reports.	Not Sustained
	It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:14 p.m., at [REDACTED] on the street, Officer [REDACTED]	
27.	Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that he and Officer [REDACTED] gestured to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] to back up, [REDACTED] drove toward them, flashed her high beam lights and beeped her horn, as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
28.	Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] struck Officer [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
29.	Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] struck Officer [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
30.	Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED] looked like "tumbleweed" as she flipped around while being dragged by the car driven by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
31.	Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] the manner in which the collision occurred, as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained

<p>32. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] and/or ASA [REDACTED] that Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was dragged underneath the driver's side door of the car driven by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report; and</p>	Not Sustained
<p>33. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] and/or ASA [REDACTED] that he did not observe Officer [REDACTED] discharge pepper-spray while on Kerfoot, as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report.</p>	Not Sustained
<p>It is alleged that on October 15, 2015, at an unknown time, at 2600 S. California, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Criminal Division, before the Honorable Judge [REDACTED] Officer [REDACTED]</p>	
<p>34. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that Officer [REDACTED] was struck "with a closed fist and about her face and body area" by [REDACTED]</p>	Not Sustained
<p>35. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that he observed [REDACTED] "grabbed with her left hand my partner [Officer [REDACTED] by her vest area" and travel in reverse at a "very high rate of speed";</p>	Not Sustained
<p>36. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that he observed Officer [REDACTED] being dragged by a car driven by [REDACTED] and</p>	Not Sustained
<p>37. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that he observed [REDACTED] car exit the alley and strike a parked car and then observed "someone" crash into [REDACTED] car.</p>	Not Sustained
<p>It is alleged that on December 9, 2016, at approximately 11:11 a.m., at 1615 W. Chicago Ave., at IPRA, during a statement, Officer [REDACTED]</p>	
<p>38. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely stated that Officer [REDACTED] was dragged by a car driven by [REDACTED] under the carriage, "like a tumbleweed going down an open area"; and</p>	Not Sustained

	39. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely stated that he observed Officer [REDACTED] being punched about the face by [REDACTED]	Not Sustained
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:00 p.m., at [REDACTED] on the street, these accused Department members:	
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	1. Pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle;	Unfounded
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	2. Took [REDACTED] to the ground;	Unfounded
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	3. Kicked [REDACTED] about the body;	Unfounded
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	4. Struck [REDACTED] about the body;	Unfounded
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	5. Witnessed officers pull [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	6. Witnessed officers take [REDACTED] to the ground and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	7. Witnessed officers kick [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	8. Witnessed officers strike [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	9. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [insert name] pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle;	Unfounded
Det. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	10. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [insert name] took [REDACTED] to the ground;	Unfounded
Det. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	11. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [insert name] kicked [REDACTED] about the body;	Unfounded
Sgt. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	12. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [insert name] struck [REDACTED] about the body; and	Unfounded
Sgt. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	13. Participated in the arrest of [REDACTED] without legal justification to do so.	Exonerated (Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED])
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]		Unfounded (remaining officers)

Sgt. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	<p>It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:00 p.m., at [REDACTED] on the street, Sgt. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle; 2. Took [REDACTED] to the ground; 3. Kicked [REDACTED] about the body; 4. Struck [REDACTED] about the body; 5. Witnessed officers pull [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle and failed to report it as misconduct; 6. Witnessed officers take [REDACTED] to the ground and failed to report it as misconduct; 7. Witnessed officers kick [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct; 8. Witnessed officers strike [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct; 9. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Sgt. [REDACTED] pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle; 10. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Sgt. [REDACTED] took [REDACTED] to the ground; 11. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Sgt. [REDACTED] kicked [REDACTED] about the body; 12. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Sgt. [REDACTED] struck [REDACTED] about the body; and 13. Participated in the arrest of [REDACTED] without legal justification to do so. 	Exonerated Unfounded Not Sustained Not Sustained Unfounded Unfounded Not Sustained Not Sustained Exonerated Unfounded Not Sustained Not Sustained Exonerated
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	<p>It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:00 p.m., at [REDACTED] on the street, Sgt. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle; 2. Took [REDACTED] to the ground; 3. Kicked [REDACTED] about the body; 4. Struck [REDACTED] about the body; 	Exonerated Unfounded Not Sustained Unfounded

5. Witnessed officers pull [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
6. Witnessed officers take [REDACTED] to the ground and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
7. Witnessed officers kick [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Not Sustained
8. Witnessed officers strike [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Not Sustained
9. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle;	Exonerated
10. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] took [REDACTED] to the ground;	Unfounded
11. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] kicked [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
12. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] struck [REDACTED] about the body; and	Not Sustained
13. Participated in the arrest of [REDACTED] without legal justification to do so.	Exonerated

IV. APPLICABLE RULES AND LAWS

RULES & DIRECTIVES

1. **Rule 1:** Violation of any law or ordinance.
2. **Rule 2:** Any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department.
3. **Rule 3:** Any failure to promote the Department's efforts to implement its policy or accomplish its goals.
4. **Rule 5:** Failure to perform any duty.
5. **Rule 6:** Disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral.
6. **Rule 8:** Disrespect to or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty.
7. **Rule 9:** Engaging in any unjustified verbal or physical altercation with any person, while on or off duty.

8. **Rule 13:** Failure to adequately secure and care for Department property.
9. **Rule 14:** Making a false report, written or oral.
10. **Rule 22:** Failure to report to the Department any violation of Rules and Regulations or any other improper conduct which is contrary to the policy, orders or directives of the Department.
11. **General Order 08-01-02:** Specific Responsibilities Regarding Allegations of Misconduct, Effective Date: March 17, 2013
12. **General Order 03-02-02:** Force Options, Effective Date: May 16, 2012
13. **General Order 03-02:** Use of Force Guidelines, Effective Date: October 1, 2002
14. **General Order 03-02-01:** The Use of Force Model, Effective Date: May 16, 2012
15. **General Order 03-03-01:** Emergency Vehicle Operations- Pursuits, Effective Date: June 1, 2003

V. INVESTIGATION⁶

A. Interviews, Criminal Trial Testimony & Civil Suit Depositions

a. Complainant Statement

1. [REDACTED]
IPRA Statement Date: June 1, 2016⁷

According to [REDACTED] on the night of the incident she drove home and turned left into the alley behind her home and honked her horn. After she did, she observed Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] CPD car with no sirens. [REDACTED] stopped, waved, and with her head out the window said hello and that she lived right there. In response, Officer [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] why she had her high beams on. In realizing the officer was right, [REDACTED] apologized, turned off her high beams, and explained that she accidentally turned her high beams on when she activated her blinker as she attempted to pull into her driveway.

Officer [REDACTED] jumped out of the car and began cursing at [REDACTED] calling her a bitch and telling her to move her fucking car back. [REDACTED] became scared, prompting her to lock her doors, roll up her windows and dial 911. [REDACTED] provided her information and location to the dispatcher and then hung up to call some of her neighbors. When none answered, she called 911 again and asked them to send the police and a lieutenant.

Officer [REDACTED] now stood at her car door threatening [REDACTED] which [REDACTED] relayed to the dispatcher. [REDACTED] had her cell phone connected to her car's speakers and stated Officer [REDACTED] could hear it even with the windows rolled-up. [REDACTED] added that she knew this because when the

⁶ COPA conducted a thorough and complete investigation. The following is a summary of the material evidence gathered and relied upon in our analysis.

⁷ Atts. 84 and 85.

dispatcher asked her for the officer's name, Officer [REDACTED] took her hand and covered up her name. Still able to see her badge number, [REDACTED] provided it to the dispatcher.

Officer [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] for her driver's license. [REDACTED] put her finger up and said, one minute. She then cracked her window down in preparation of giving her driver's license to the officer. As she went to get the license from her purse, Officer [REDACTED] asked her what the fuck she was reaching for. [REDACTED] looked up and saw Officer [REDACTED] with his firearm pointed at her. [REDACTED] raised her hands up. [REDACTED] then looked at Officer [REDACTED] and saw that she had pushed a stick/object through the opening of the driver's side window. Officer [REDACTED] ultimately unlocked the door.

After Officer [REDACTED] unlocked the door, the officer immediately pulled on it, causing [REDACTED] to grab the door. This resulted in a situation with both [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] pulling the door towards them. [REDACTED] repeatedly said no and asked Officer [REDACTED] to let it go. To get to safety, [REDACTED] reversed her car out of the alley. [REDACTED] maintained that Officer [REDACTED] was never positioned on the inside of the door; rather, the door was always between them. She also maintained that neither she nor [REDACTED] touched Officer [REDACTED]. When [REDACTED] reversed her vehicle out of the alley [REDACTED] saw Officer [REDACTED] fall, jump back up and start chasing her. After exiting the alley, [REDACTED] ultimately came to a stop in front of her and her neighbor's home where she said she did not hit anything with her vehicle.

Officer [REDACTED] rammed into the front of [REDACTED] car, pushing it into a parked car. [REDACTED] got out of her car and called for her neighbors to come look, stating that the police are trying to kill her and her children. On Officer [REDACTED] instruction, [REDACTED] exited the car and went to a neighbor.

More police cars began arriving on scene. When they arrived, [REDACTED] remembered hearing a female say she dragged me with her fucking car which confused [REDACTED]. When [REDACTED] heard this, she felt something wet on her face as her eyes began to burn. At the same time, [REDACTED] had been turning around towards the back seat where she had been trying to get [REDACTED]. Eventually, [REDACTED] realized Officer [REDACTED] had pepper-sprayed her. [REDACTED] next heard a male instructing her to get out of the car and put her fucking hands up. This instruction was the first time that night in which she received a command indicating she was under arrest. [REDACTED] got out of her car with her hands straight in the air. Officers then grabbed [REDACTED] by the hair and the back of her shirt and pulled/dragged her across the hood of the parked car. Officers then threw [REDACTED] to the ground and began hitting and beating her. While [REDACTED] was face down on the ground, officers began kicking her in the head and hitting her on her back and the back of her legs. [REDACTED] skirt tore off due to the intensity of the beating. Subsequently, [REDACTED] was handcuffed and placed in a police car.

2. [REDACTED] Civil Deposition⁸
Date: July 24, 2017⁹

The following summary highlights clarifying, differing or additional material statements by [REDACTED] stated neither she nor the officers made a gesturing motion with their hands for either to back up from the alley that night. If the officers had asked or gestured for her to back up that night she would have. She estimated Officer [REDACTED] exited the police car a couple seconds after Officer [REDACTED] called 911 in response to Officer [REDACTED] calling her a bitch. [REDACTED] called 911 when Officer [REDACTED] was at her car. Officer [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] for her driver's license probably after [REDACTED] had told 911 she wanted a lieutenant. When Officer [REDACTED] drew his firearm and asked [REDACTED] what the fuck she was reaching for, [REDACTED] raised both her hands and said nothing. [REDACTED] denied that either her or [REDACTED] purposefully or unintentionally unlocked the door. [REDACTED] described the object used by Officer [REDACTED] to open her driver's side door as possibly a type of stick but could not remember further descriptive details. [REDACTED] stated her driver's side door only opened once she reversed out of the alley. She elaborated that it became open when she no longer could hold onto it. Officer [REDACTED] fell when [REDACTED] began reversing her car. Once on Kerfoot, [REDACTED] stated officers threw her to the ground and hit her all over the body (stomped and kicked). She recalled being struck with an object that felt like a bat or something similar.

b. *Civilian Witnesses*

1. [REDACTED]
IPRA Statement Date: September 27, 2016¹⁰

On the night of the incident [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) had been working on a car in front of [REDACTED] home when he noticed [REDACTED] drive into the alley behind her home. A short while later, [REDACTED] backed out of the alley at an estimated speed of ten miles per hour with her driver's side door open. To avoid a collision with [REDACTED] car, [REDACTED] moved the car he had been working on onto the grass. [REDACTED] car then struck the parked car just behind where [REDACTED] had been working. [REDACTED] heard [REDACTED] screaming and yelling and additional officers then began to arrive on scene. From approximately twenty feet away, [REDACTED] saw officers pepper-spray [REDACTED] and physically remove her from the area between the vehicles by lifting her up by her shoulders. [REDACTED] appeared incoherent and scared. [REDACTED] did not see [REDACTED] being physical towards the officers; although [REDACTED] guessed [REDACTED] may have been yelling. [REDACTED] did not observe any officers strike [REDACTED] with a baton, throw her to the ground, kick her or maltreat her in any way. Additionally, [REDACTED] did not see [REDACTED] drag anyone with her car nor hear any officer at the scene discussing having been dragged by her car.

⁸ Docket entry on August 10, 2018 indicates that the parties reported the case as settled. (See Attachment 372.) As of September 19, 2018, the settlement agreement is pending approval from the Chicago City Council. (See Attachment 373).

⁹ See Attachment 338.

¹⁰ See Attachments 124 (audio) and 163 (transcript).

2. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

IPRA Statement Date: October 12, 2016¹¹

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] ("[REDACTED] had been outside in front of his home with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ([REDACTED] and a few other people when [REDACTED] drove into the alley. [REDACTED] heard [REDACTED] yelling that someone was trying to kill her. [REDACTED] reversed out of the alley at an estimated rate of speed of less than five miles per hour with her doors closed. A female uniformed officer ran alongside the driver's side of [REDACTED] car with her firearm out. He did not see [REDACTED] drag a female officer with her car. When officers pulled [REDACTED] onto the parked car's hood, [REDACTED] slid off and hit the ground. He did not see any officers throw [REDACTED] onto the ground.

3. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

IPRA Statement Date: October 12, 2016¹²

As [REDACTED] sat with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] front porch, [REDACTED] heard someone screaming for help from the alley behind [REDACTED] home. [REDACTED] then saw [REDACTED] reverse from the alley and on to Kerfoot Ave. with her vehicles doors closed. Since he could hear her screaming, [REDACTED] believed [REDACTED] windows were down. Along with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] started running towards [REDACTED] home. He stopped at her gate when a male officer came running from the alley towards Kerfoot Ave. calling for backup. [REDACTED] screamed for help, stating they are trying to kill me. [REDACTED] car stopped when the police rammed into her, caused [REDACTED] car to be pushed into [REDACTED] parked car. While he did not observe [REDACTED] resist being removed from an area in-between the vehicles, [REDACTED] recalled the officers telling [REDACTED] to stop resisting and [REDACTED] responding that she was not. After pulling [REDACTED] from the car, the officers threw [REDACTED] onto the ground and handcuffed her. In follow up questions, [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] slid off the car and that the officers did not try to help her up. [REDACTED] did not observe any officer kick [REDACTED] though [REDACTED] indicated officers, maybe one or two, punched [REDACTED] while she was still in her car.

c. Witness Officer

1. Detective [REDACTED]

IPRA Statement Date: April 26, 2017¹³

Det. [REDACTED] ([REDACTED] went to the hospital to check on Officer [REDACTED] and never went to the scene. As she recalled, Officer [REDACTED] demeanor during the interview at the hospital was calm and relaxed. [REDACTED] acknowledged that she did not know whether Officer [REDACTED] had been given medication that may have sedated or calmed her prior to the interview. [REDACTED] estimated she spoke with the officer for no longer than fifteen minutes and did not recall anyone else being present during the interview. Finally, [REDACTED] referred the IPRA Investigator to her report for details of her interview with [REDACTED]¹⁴

¹¹ See Attachments 135 (audio) and 165 (transcript).

¹² See Attachments 143 (audio) and 167 (transcript).

¹³ See Attachments 306 (audio) and 313 (transcript).

¹⁴ See Attachment 337, FCRL 000096-000097.

d. Accused Officers**1. Sergeant [REDACTED]****IPRA Statement Date: January 12, 2017¹⁵**

After hearing multiple 10-1 calls over the radio, Sgt. [REDACTED] (“Sgt. [REDACTED]”) drove to the scene. Upon arrival, he ran over to [REDACTED] and assisted officers in placing [REDACTED] into custody. Sgt. [REDACTED] only used necessary force to lift [REDACTED] up and place her onto the hood. And, he did not believe his use of force required completion of a Tactical Response Report (“TRR”). Sgt. [REDACTED] did not take any action to prevent [REDACTED] from the hood to the ground.

Officer [REDACTED] appeared dazed and confused with bugged-out eyes and a glassy look with dirt on her face and uniform, and it appeared that she had drag marks on her uniform. Sgt. [REDACTED] requested an ambulance and went with Officer [REDACTED] to the hospital. He remembered being told, either by Officer [REDACTED] or Officer [REDACTED] something to the effect of [REDACTED] had run over or dragged Officer [REDACTED].

Regarding the first allegation made against him of whether he pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of the parked car, Sgt. [REDACTED] answered that he lifted [REDACTED] onto the hood of the parked car to aid officers in placing her into custody. Sgt. [REDACTED] denied witnessing any officer pull [REDACTED] across the hood of the parked car and failing to report said action as misconduct. He denied observing any officers take [REDACTED] to the ground. Finally, Sgt. [REDACTED] preparing any reports relative to her arrest or the incident.

2. Detective Michele [REDACTED]**IPRA Statement Date: February 16, 2017¹⁶**

Det. [REDACTED] recalled being informed that Officer [REDACTED] had been dragged by a car and may have been injured. She believed Officer [REDACTED] and possibly a sergeant provided her with this information. After speaking with Officer [REDACTED] Det. [REDACTED] checked on [REDACTED] who she characterized as upset. She remembered [REDACTED] asking her if she was the police officer that her mom ran over and if her mom was dead. [REDACTED] also said she hated the police because the police put a case on her dad. Det. [REDACTED] did not engage much further with [REDACTED]. She added that she did not intend to have a conversation with her at that time; however, [REDACTED] asked her questions, so she responded.

Det. [REDACTED] viewed the video recovered from the church.¹⁷ She detailed that the video showed [REDACTED] car coming out of the alley in an erratic manner with Officer [REDACTED] running towards it. She also observed a shadow, now known to be Officer [REDACTED]. The officers’ police car is also seen driving out of the alley. The video from the church did not depict the alley. She answered that the POD video footage depicted similar footage as the church’s video as they are positioned in a similar area. Det. [REDACTED] denied all allegations served upon her.

¹⁵ See Attachments 181 (audio) and 187 (transcript).

¹⁶ See Attachments 255 (audio) and 263 (transcript).

¹⁷ CPD recovered video from Live Full Gospel Ministries located at 661 W. 83rd Street, inventoried under #12911643. CPD informed COPA that the inventoried item had been turned over to the SAO. (See Attachment 347).

3. Officer [REDACTED]**IPRA Statement Date: March 8, 2017¹⁸**

Officer [REDACTED] (“Officer [REDACTED]” recalled Officer [REDACTED] calling over the radio that Officer [REDACTED] was being dragged. Upon arrival, Officer [REDACTED] observed officers trying to remove [REDACTED] from an area in-between some vehicles. In reviewing the ICC video footage, the officer identified himself as the officer wearing plainclothes trying to lift [REDACTED]. From the video, it appeared to him that he had her legs. Based on [REDACTED] heavier body type, Officer [REDACTED] lost grip of [REDACTED] legs and she fell. He denied that any officer dropped or pushed [REDACTED] to the ground. He did not believe he assisted in handcuffing [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] did not observe injuries on [REDACTED] nor did he hear her complain of any.

Following the incident, Officer [REDACTED] looked scared, upset and traumatized. Officer [REDACTED] did not notice any visible injuries to Officer [REDACTED] nor did he hear her complain of any. Other than asking Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] if they were okay, he did not remember having further conversation with the officers.

4. Officer [REDACTED]**IPRA Statement Date: January 31, 2017¹⁹**

Officer [REDACTED] (“Officer [REDACTED]” held [REDACTED] after officers removed her from [REDACTED] car and primarily focused on her. Though [REDACTED] arrest report recorded that she searched [REDACTED] she had no recollection of doing so. Officer [REDACTED] denied the allegations served upon her.

5. Officer [REDACTED]**IPRA Statement Date: January 19, 2017²⁰**

By the time Officer [REDACTED] (“Officer [REDACTED]” arrived on scene with his partner Officer [REDACTED] (“Officer [REDACTED]” the scene had already been secured with Officer [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in ambulances. He and Officer [REDACTED] completed the arrest report and the Original Case Incident Report (“OCIR”), respectively. He stated Officer [REDACTED] spoke with Officer [REDACTED] and he could not recall if he spoke with Officer [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] denied all allegations served upon him. He stated his only involvement in [REDACTED] arrest was his authoring of her arrest report, which he said was based upon information related to Officer [REDACTED] by Officer [REDACTED].

6. Officer [REDACTED]**IPRA Statement Date: January 26, 2017²¹**

Officer [REDACTED] confirmed that he spoke with Officer [REDACTED] on scene, though he could not independently recall the conversation. He did not recall with whom else he spoke with. He affirmed

¹⁸ See Attachments 268 (audio) and 273 (transcript).

¹⁹ See Attachments 219 (audio) and 222 (transcript).

²⁰ See Attachments 190 (audio) 221 (transcript).

²¹ See Attachments 214 (audio) and 216 (transcript).

that the OCIR reflects information he received from Officer [REDACTED] Officer [REDACTED] related that Officer [REDACTED] appeared shaken up and not normal. Officer [REDACTED] denied all allegations.

7. Officer [REDACTED] 1st IPRA Statement April 26, 2017²²

At the time of Officer [REDACTED] first statement, she had been served allegations #1-18. In summary, immediately after their cars met “head-on” in the alley, Officer [REDACTED] believed she and Officer [REDACTED] lowered their windows and she motioned with her hand for [REDACTED] to move her car back. Officer [REDACTED] did not know if Officer [REDACTED] did the same. Officer [REDACTED] did not recall saying anything to [REDACTED] at that time and was not sure if Officer [REDACTED] said anything either. After waiting a minute for [REDACTED] to move her car, which she did not, the officers then exited their vehicle. Additionally, Officer [REDACTED] thought [REDACTED] had honked her horn at some point before the officers exited their vehicle. Also, [REDACTED] flashed her high beams for less than a second when [REDACTED] car met the officer’s car in the alley.

The officers exited their car with the intention of asking [REDACTED] to move her car back. As Officer [REDACTED] approached the driver’s side of [REDACTED] car, [REDACTED] rolled-up her window and locked the doors. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] sat in the backseat. After rolling up her window, [REDACTED] told Officer [REDACTED] she was calling 911, a lieutenant and her neighbors. Officer [REDACTED] did not know if [REDACTED] was on a speakerphone but did see [REDACTED] on her cell phone. During this time, Officer [REDACTED] did not converse with [REDACTED] but remembered [REDACTED] saying police are scary.

At some point, Officer [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] for her driver’s license and insurance, which [REDACTED] did not answer. The officer did not attempt additional communication. She further clarified that to the best of her knowledge she believed she asked [REDACTED] for her driver’s license and insurance after [REDACTED] indicated she was calling for a lieutenant.

When asked if [REDACTED] had committed any traffic violations, Officer [REDACTED] responded at that time, no. Neither she nor Officer [REDACTED] directed any profanity towards [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] did not recall covering up her star or nameplate; however, it is common practice for her to either place her hands in or on her vest as officers are taught to never put their hands in their pockets. While she felt it is more likely than not that she did this, she could not remember for sure.

After a couple minutes of [REDACTED] being on her cell phone, and no verbal communication with [REDACTED] Officer [REDACTED] called for a sergeant. A couple minutes later, [REDACTED] put the cell phone down and motioned with her finger as if to say wait. [REDACTED] then reached over towards the passenger side of the vehicle where Officer [REDACTED] could no longer see [REDACTED] hands. At this point, Officer [REDACTED] un-holstered her firearm, pointed it at [REDACTED] and asked to see [REDACTED] hands. Officer [REDACTED] did so because she could not see what [REDACTED] was reaching for or generally what she was doing. Officer [REDACTED] further explained that when [REDACTED] reached over she had been acting bizarre/odd and never indicated that she was getting her driver’s license and insurance. At the time, Officer [REDACTED] did not consider that [REDACTED] may have moved to get her driver’s license and insurance. She described [REDACTED] movements as turning her back with her hands

²² See Attachments 292 (audio) and 293 (transcript).

down. At the time [REDACTED] made these movements, Officer [REDACTED] believed Officer [REDACTED] joined her at the driver's side of [REDACTED] car.

[REDACTED] then jumped from the rear of the vehicle into [REDACTED] lap. Officer [REDACTED] next opened [REDACTED] driver's side door. Having stated earlier that she heard [REDACTED] lock the doors, Officer [REDACTED] speculated the driver's side door became unlocked because [REDACTED] somehow unlocked the door or caused the door to unlock when she joined her mom in the front seat. Upon being able to open the driver's side door, Officer [REDACTED] re-holstered her firearm.

Officer [REDACTED] attempted to gain control of [REDACTED] arms or hands by placing her hands inside the car. As she reached in the car, [REDACTED] swatted and smacked away at Officer [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] also struck Officer [REDACTED] at the same time that [REDACTED] had, but she did not know if it was with an open hand or closed fist nor did she remember the amount of times. When [REDACTED] struck her, Officer [REDACTED] slightly fell forward followed by [REDACTED] grabbing hold of the back of Officer [REDACTED] vest. Officer [REDACTED] then observed [REDACTED] moving to put the car into gear. But before she could react, [REDACTED] car began moving. She does not believe she made any motions to defend herself during this time.

Just after [REDACTED] put her car into gear, Officer [REDACTED] was dragged down the alley. Officer [REDACTED] did not recall how long [REDACTED] held onto her vest, and only realized that [REDACTED] had driven in reverse once she became free from the car. The next thing she remembered was getting up, looking down the alley, and watching [REDACTED] car reversing out the alley as Officer [REDACTED] chased after the car. She did not know if her face met the cement pavement area of the alley. Officer [REDACTED] believed she had been dragged approximately fifty feet. She did not know how she got free.

After getting up, she went to her police car. She decided to get in their police car to try and catch up to [REDACTED] because she did not know if [REDACTED] would continue to drive or what was happening. When Officer [REDACTED] drove out of the alley, and with [REDACTED] still in her car, Officer [REDACTED] decided to make contact with [REDACTED] car. Officer [REDACTED] believed [REDACTED] car was moving when she made that decision. When asked why she decided to make contact with [REDACTED] car while it was still in motion knowing that two minors were in the car, she responded:

I had just remembered thinking that [REDACTED] had just used that car as a deadly weapon, and I didn't want her using it again. I didn't know if her intentions were to continue to leave, or -- I decided to make contact with her car so that she couldn't use it in furtherance of what she had just done.²³

Officer [REDACTED] was unsure of how fast she had been driving when she made contact with [REDACTED] car. As this was happening, Officer [REDACTED] believed that Officer [REDACTED] continued to run towards the incident. The contact initiated by Officer [REDACTED] pushed [REDACTED] car into a parked car.

²³ See Attachment 293, pg. 87.

Once out of her police car, [REDACTED] directed OC spray at [REDACTED]. Immediately before doing so, she said [REDACTED] had been going in and out of the driver's side of her car. Officer [REDACTED] characterized [REDACTED] as an active resister and an assailant such that [REDACTED] had just dragged her down an alley and utilized her car as a weapon. When she first discharged her OC spray [REDACTED] body was not in the car. As she continued to discharge her OC spray, [REDACTED] moved toward the inside of the car. Officer [REDACTED] did not believe the OC spray affected or made contact with [REDACTED] because [REDACTED] continued to actively resist by going in and out of her car. Officer [REDACTED] was unsure if she considered [REDACTED] children when she decided to discharge her OC spray. Furthermore, as Officer [REDACTED] discharged her OC spray, no jokes were being made, and there was no reason for Officer [REDACTED] to have smiled or laughed. Not knowing what [REDACTED] may have been reaching for, Officer [REDACTED] un-holstered her firearm and told [REDACTED] to stop resisting and show her hands.

Officer [REDACTED] neither observed nor was involved in [REDACTED] physical arrest. Other than being placed into an ambulance a couple minutes later, she did not have further memory of on scene events. She does not know if she or someone else provided information to Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to author the associated OCIR and arrest report. She did not realize she had been injured until she was at the hospital. Because of the incident, she incurred cuts to her face, a broken rib, bruises and attended physical therapy for six weeks.

Officer [REDACTED] stated that what occurred was not a traffic stop, and she does not know why the associated arrest and case reports listed the incident as such. She further does not know if she told any CPD members that the incident arose out of a traffic stop. Per the OCIR's narrative, [REDACTED] struck a parked car and attempted to flee the scene. When asked if she observed this, she answered that it was possible. She did not remember if she ever told any CPD members that [REDACTED] attempted to flee the scene after striking a parked car.

Officer [REDACTED] affirmed she had never been trained to use her police car to make contact with another car. She does not believe there is a CPD policy regarding permissibility of using a car to make contact with another car. She did not consider stopping her car at an angle in front of [REDACTED] car rather than striking it.

8. Officer [REDACTED] 2nd IPRA Statement June 30, 2017²⁴

This statement centered on allegations #19-39, which included Rule 14 allegations. Upon reviewing the applicable Detective Supplementary Reports, Officer [REDACTED] stood by the written summary of what she is attributed with telling the reporting detectives, except for the sentence: [REDACTED] states [REDACTED] car stopped when it became wedged between cars, being unable to move forward or in reverse.”²⁵ Officer [REDACTED] did not remember having a conversation with Det. [REDACTED] about this, adding that she vaguely remembered speaking with her.

²⁴ See Attachments 324 (audio) and 331 (transcript).

²⁵ See Attachment 331, pg. 7.

Officer [REDACTED] also stood by her testimony in criminal court on June 3, 2013. The IPRA investigator proceeded to question Officer [REDACTED] on identified discrepancies between her statement to IPRA on April 26, 2017 and her testimony in criminal court.

STATEMENT 1²⁶ ²⁷:***June 3, 2013 Court Testimony*****Direct Examination²⁸**

Q. I rolled down my passenger side window and motioned my hand to tell her to move back.
[...]
A. [...] *I made the gesturing motion quite a few times. At that point, Ms. [REDACTED] flashed her high beams at us and beeped her horn.*
Q. *How many times do you recall hearing the horn beep?*
A. *Once.*
Q. *After hearing that horn beep, what did you decide to do?*
A. *We decided to exit our vehicle to see what was going on and to ask her to move her vehicle back.*

Cross Examination²⁹

Q. What was she doing while you were motioning back?
Q. At one point she flashed her high beams at us and in another she beeped her horn.
[...]
Q. And did your partner ask her or did you ask her to turn off those high beams?
A. *I believe I did when I approached the vehicle.*

April 26, 2017 IPRA Statement

[REDACTED] honked her horn when she noticed Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] car coming down the alley towards hers. Once they met “head-on”, [REDACTED] flashed her high beams for a couple seconds and then turned them off. Subsequently, Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] sat in their respective cars for a minute or so with nothing happening. After a minute or so elapsed, Officer [REDACTED] rolled her window down and motioned for [REDACTED] to move back. Officer [REDACTED] then exited her car and approached [REDACTED]

Officer [REDACTED] answered that the statements sounded the same, and she stood by what she said in court and in her first IPRA statement. She added that it is clear in the video that she and Officer [REDACTED] sat in the car for a minute or so, contending that it is not inconsistent.

²⁶ See Attachment 331, pgs. 10-13.

²⁷ The following boxed summaries, excluding the court testimonies, are included as primarily directed by the IPRA Investigator to Officer [REDACTED] during the statement.

²⁸ See Attachment 130, pgs. 25-26, pg. 29 of the overall PDF.

²⁹ See Attachment 130, pgs. 70-71; pgs. 74-75 of the overall PDF.

STATEMENT 2³⁰:***June 3, 2013 Court Testimony***

IPRA investigator's understanding of Officer [REDACTED] Court Testimony: The IPRA investigator told Officer [REDACTED] that Officer [REDACTED] court testimony led her to believe that the incident that night arose from a traffic stop.

April 26, 2017 IPRA Statement

When directly asked whether this incident was a traffic stop, Officer [REDACTED] said she would say no and she did not know why the associated arrest and OCIRs documented it as a traffic stop. She does not know if she at some point told the officers or detectives that it had been a traffic stop. Nor did she know whether she informed anyone that the incident did not arise out of a traffic stop.³¹

Officer [REDACTED] stood by her answers in her April 26, 2017 statement to IPRA.

STATEMENT 3³²:***June 3, 2013 Court Testimony*****Cross Examination³³:**

Q. And did your partner ask her or did you ask her to turn off those high beams?
A. I believe I did when I approached the vehicle.

April 26, 2017 IPRA Statement

[REDACTED] flashed her high beams for a couple of seconds and turned them off before Officer [REDACTED] approached [REDACTED] at her car.

When asked to explain, Officer [REDACTED] answered that regardless if she asked [REDACTED] to turn off her lights or if she did so on her own, [REDACTED] turned her high beams on and off. The IPRA investigator pointed to the discrepancy as to when [REDACTED] complied, i.e., before or after Officer [REDACTED] approached [REDACTED] car. Officer [REDACTED] responded that [REDACTED] turned them off before she and Officer [REDACTED] approached the car.

³⁰ See Attachment 331, pg. 12.

³¹ See Attachment 293, pgs. 117-118.

³² See Attachment 331, pgs. 13-14.

³³ See Attachment 130, pg. 71; pg. 75 of the overall PDF.

STATEMENT 4³⁴***June 3, 2013 Court Testimony******Direct Examination³⁵:***

Q. When you first approached the driver's side of the defendant's car, what did you see happen?

A. I saw her roll up the window and I heard her lock the door.

Q. Did those things happen at the same time?

A. Yes, pretty much.

Q. As that happened, what did you saw[sic]?

A. At that point, I asked Ms. [REDACTED] for her to move her vehicle back and she told us to move our vehicle back.
[...].

Q. At what point did you ask for her driver's license?

A. As this went on, I asked her do you have a license and insurance. She said, no. And at that point, she had rolled the window down about half an inch and then rolled it back up.
[...]

A. How long were these requests and this conversation regarding her driver's license and insurance? How long was that going on?

A. I believe it went on for about seven minutes.

April 26, 2017 IPRA Statement

When she initially went to [REDACTED] car, she observed her roll up her driver's side window and heard her lock her doors. [REDACTED] immediately went on her cell phone saying she was calling 911 and asking for a lieutenant. She proceeded to ask [REDACTED] for her driver's license and insurance. [REDACTED] did not respond. No further communication occurred aside from asking her requesting [REDACTED] driver's license.

Officer [REDACTED] stood by her initial statement to IPRA, stating there was basically no conversation between them other than her asking for her driver's license and for her to move her car back. She affirmed no conversation took place after [REDACTED] said no.

STATEMENT 5³⁶:***June 3, 2013 Court Testimony******Direct Examination³⁷:***

A. As those minutes went on, Ms. [REDACTED] motioned her finger with her index finger and looked in our direction and said, wait. She then reached what looked like either between the seats or underneath I could not see her hands at that time. I was – My partner and I both fearing for our safety withdrew our weapons and told her – we're screaming and shouting at her to let me see your hands.

³⁴ See Attachment 331, pgs. 14-15.

³⁵ See Attachment 130, pg. 27; pg. 31 of the overall PDF.

³⁶ See Attachment 331, pgs. 15-16.

³⁷ See Attachment 130, pgs. 30-34; pgs. 34-38 of the overall PDF.

[...]

A. The adolescent, [REDACTED] was in the back seat and at that point jumped into the driver's side seat.

Q. Did you attempt to enter the defendant's car?

A. At that point, I attempted to open Ms. [REDACTED] door.

Q. Why did you do that?

A. Because her hands were not visible. The situation was escalating. I feared for my partner's safety as well as my safety, and I was just going to try to attempt at that time to place her into custody and get her hands where I could see them.

[...].

Q. Were you struck?

A. Yes.

Q. By Ms. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

April 26, 2017 IPRA Statement

As she waited for a supervisor to arrive, she witnessed [REDACTED] move her hands inside the car. In response, she un-holstered her firearm and told [REDACTED] to show her hands. When she tried to get control of [REDACTED] hands, [REDACTED] struck her. She did not know where [REDACTED] had been located when [REDACTED] struck her.

Officer [REDACTED] stood by her initial statement to IPRA, stating she believed the IPRA investigator asked her where [REDACTED] was when that happened to which she responded she did not know.

STATEMENT 6³⁸:

June 3, 2013 Court Testimony

Direct Examination³⁹:

A. When she put the car in reverse, I was then dragged down the alley face down.
[...].

Q. As the car was moving was the defendant still holding on the back of your shirt and vest?

A. Yes.

Q. (by the Court). Where were you at this time on the ground or standing next to the inside of the car?

A. I was face down on the ground.
[...].

Q. What was the terrain over which you were being dragged? What did it consist of?

A. It was next to a chain-link fence with dirt.

April 26, 2017 IPRA Statement

She did not know her body's positioning when [REDACTED] car dragged her.

³⁸ See Attachment 331, pgs. 16-18.

³⁹ See Attachment 130, pgs. 35-36; pgs. 39-40 of the overall PDF.

Officer [REDACTED] stood by her initial statement to IPRA, stating that she did not know the positioning of her body while she was being dragged by [REDACTED] car. She knew she had been dragged facedown for a period. When the IPRA Investigator pointed out that her criminal testimony had been more specific than her first IPRA statement, she disagreed, elaborating that she was citing where on her body she had been injured. In reviewing the statements again, she answered that both were correct.

STATEMENT 7⁴⁰

June 3, 2013 Court Testimony

Direct Examination⁴¹:

Q. When you got to the mouth of the alley, what direction did you go next?
A. *I turned right onto Kerfoot Avenue.*

Q. What did you see when you turned right on to [sic] Kerfoot?
A. *I saw Ms. [REDACTED] in her white Lexus and I saw my partner attempting to gain access to the driver's side of that car.*

Q. Was the driver's side door open or closed at that point?
A. *It was open.*

Q. Was the defendant backed up against anything?
A. *She was – She had – I did not see this part, but she apparently had struck a Honda Civic which was on that street parked.*

Q. As you were approaching that scene what did you decide to do?
A. *I decided to – When I was driving I could see Ms. [REDACTED] was still in and out of her vehicle and at that point I decided to strike her vehicle?*

Q. Why did you decide to strike the vehicle?
A. *Due to the way she was acting I knew that that vehicle needed to be taken out of the equation so that it couldn't be used as a weapon and so that we could gain control of the situation.*

April 26, 2017 IPRA Statement

As she drove out of the alley, she saw [REDACTED] car still in motion. Based on this observation, she made the decision to strike the front of [REDACTED] car which then caused her car to strike the parked car. When she struck [REDACTED] car, Officer [REDACTED] still was [REDACTED]

Officer [REDACTED] related her court testimony is correct. Officer [REDACTED] believed [REDACTED] struck the parked car and then pushed further into it after Officer [REDACTED] made contact with [REDACTED] car. Additionally, she added that if she is not mistaken, the ICC video footage shows that [REDACTED] car had slightly struck the parked car before she struck the front of [REDACTED] car.

⁴⁰ See Attachment 331, pgs. 18-19.

⁴¹ See Attachment 130, pgs. 38-39; pgs. 42-43 of the overall PDF.

STATEMENT 8⁴²:***June 3, 2013 Court Testimony******Cross Examination⁴³:***

Q. And when you opened the door, where was this 8-year-old?
 A. In her mother's – still next to her mother on her lap or in that vicinity.
 Q. Okay. So, when you opened the door, you said my client grabbed you; is that correct?
 A. First, I was struck and then I was grabbed. Yes.
 Q. Where were you struck?
 A. About the face.
 Q. All right. And you said by the 8-year-old; is that correct?
 A. By both Ms. [REDACTED] and her daughter.

April 26, 2017 IPRA Statement

When she opened the driver's side door, [REDACTED] struck her. She did not know [REDACTED] positioning.⁴⁴.

When asked to explain, Officer [REDACTED] referred to her first statement.

STATEMENT 9:⁴⁵***June 3, 2013 Court Testimony******Cross Examination⁴⁶:***

A. When I was standing next to Ms. [REDACTED] and the door was open, after I was struck in the face, I attempted to almost kind of move my body to the right. I wasn't technically inside the vehicle, but I was struck somewhat down.
 Q. You were struck down. What do you mean that you were struck down?
 A. When they struck me in the face, I was somewhat pushed down. Pushed further.
 Q. Pushed further down?
 A. Yes.
 Q. So down towards the ground, right?
 A. Yes

April 26, 2017 IPRA Statement

She said she was pushed forward to the ground due to [REDACTED] striking her.

⁴² See Attachment 331, pg. 31.

⁴³ See Attachment 130, pg. 83; pg. 87 of the overall PDF.

⁴⁴ At this point when Officer [REDACTED] made this statement, she did not mention that [REDACTED] struck her, and she was not asked directly. However, later in her statement, Officer [REDACTED] responds affirmatively/confirms that [REDACTED] struck her. (See Attachment 293, pgs. 64-65 and 121-122).

⁴⁵ See Attachment 331, pg. 31-32.

⁴⁶ See Attachment 130, pg. 84; pg. 88 of the overall PDF.

Officer [REDACTED] previously stated [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] had struck her in the face. In her April 26, 2017 statement, the IPRA Investigator noted that Officer [REDACTED] had stated she had been pushed forward to the ground due to only [REDACTED] striking her. The IPRA Investigator questioned her on the discrepancy of her stating only [REDACTED] had struck her in her first IPRA statement and not both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] as stated in her court testimony in 2013. Officer [REDACTED] replied that the statements are basically the same and she stood by what she said. After reviewing her first IPRA statement, she answered that her testimony is being mischaracterized by IPRA such that she said she did not know where [REDACTED] was, and she was not sure where she had ended up. She added that the court testimony did not reflect that she had been asked if [REDACTED] had struck her.

STATEMENT 10⁴⁷:***June 3, 2013 Court Testimony***

Officer [REDACTED] said she did not know [REDACTED] children had been in the car when she sprayed [REDACTED]

Cross Examination⁴⁸:

Q. And you didn't know if there were children in there; is that right?
A. I had just been dragged down an alley.
Q. That wasn't my question. You didn't know that there were children; is that correct?
[...].
A. I did not know. No.

April 26, 2017 IPRA Statement

She did know that [REDACTED] children had been in the car.⁴⁹

Officer [REDACTED] explanation of the two statements were that it was a chaotic situation in that [REDACTED] had just dragged her.

In being directly asked the remaining allegations, beginning with allegation #19, Officer [REDACTED] responded no.

⁴⁷ See Attachment 331, pgs. 32 and 33.

⁴⁸ See Attachment 130, pgs. 91-92; pgs. 95-96 of the overall PDF.

⁴⁹ The IPRA Investigator asked Officer [REDACTED] what, if any, consideration did she give to the two children in [REDACTED] vehicle when she made the decision to make contact with her vehicle. Officer [REDACTED] answered that she did not know.⁴⁹ As questioning continues, Officer [REDACTED] stated: "The only way I can honestly answer that is I, at that exact moment that I decided to make contact with her vehicle, I don't even know if I realized that those two children were there. I mean I knew that there were children in the vehicle, but I just – it was a decision that I made to ensure that she could not use that vehicle against anybody else, if she had just dragged me down that alley, a fully uniformed police officer." (See Attachment 293, pg. 89, lines 3-10).

9. Officer [REDACTED] Testimony in [REDACTED] Criminal Case
Date: October 13, 2015⁵⁰

The following summary highlights additional, clarifying or some differing statements made by Officer [REDACTED]. During direct examination, Officer [REDACTED] testified that [REDACTED] flashed her high beams and beeped her horn. On cross examination, Officer [REDACTED] believed she asked [REDACTED] to turn off her high beams when she approached [REDACTED] car. Officer [REDACTED] approached [REDACTED] car and again requested she move her car back. [REDACTED] replied by asking the officers to move their car back.

Officer [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] for her driver's license and insurance to which [REDACTED] responded no. [REDACTED] had rolled her window down about half an inch and then rolled it back up. Officer [REDACTED] had since joined her at the driver's side when [REDACTED] refused Officer [REDACTED] requests. After approximately seven minutes of the requests/conversation regarding her driver's license and insurance, [REDACTED] made a motion with her index finger and looked in the officers' direction and said, wait.⁵¹ On cross examination, Officer [REDACTED] testified that when [REDACTED] pointed her finger in an upward motion, she had not asked [REDACTED] for her driver's license or insurance.

Officer [REDACTED] testified that [REDACTED] jumped from the back seat to the front seat of the car and crawled on [REDACTED] lap to where Officer [REDACTED] could not see [REDACTED] hands. Officer [REDACTED] related this happened almost immediately after she and Officer [REDACTED] drew their firearms. When [REDACTED] jumped to the driver's seat, Officer [REDACTED] testified that she attempted to open the driver's door. She did so because:

[REDACTED] hands were not visible. The situation was escalating. I feared for my partner's safety as well as my safety, and I was just going to try to attempt at that time to place her into custody and get her hands where I could see them.⁵²

Under cross examination, Officer [REDACTED] denied [REDACTED] told her anything about where she lived.

Officer [REDACTED] testified that as she opened the driver's door, [REDACTED] was screaming and as I motioned my hands to attempt to gain control of her hands, she punched me and I fell forward."⁵³ [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] then struck her on the face with their hands. Under cross examination, Officer [REDACTED] believed she had been struck with both a slap and a closed fist. Officer [REDACTED] testified that less than ten seconds passed between when she was punched to when she was grabbed. Conversely, under direct examination she indicated the same timeframe was less than five seconds.

⁵⁰ See Attachment 130, October 13, 2015, beginning on page 18 of the overall PDF, subsequent page numbers should be read as the page number of the pertinent testimony pages.

⁵¹ See Attachment 130, pg. 30; pg. 34 of the overall PDF.

⁵² See Attachment 130, pgs. 31-32; pgs. 35-36 of the overall PDF.

⁵³ See Attachment 130, pg. 32; pg. 36 of the overall PDF.

When [REDACTED] reversed her car, Officer [REDACTED] was dragged face down in the alley. She further testified that her face was closer to the front of the car and initially her feet closer to the rear. Officer [REDACTED] responded yes when asked if [REDACTED] held onto the back of her shirt and vest while the car moved. She was dragged on the grass and dirt next to the chain-link fence. Her entire body, including her face and torso, got dragged on the ground. She did not know how fast [REDACTED] drove while she dragged her but described it as very quick. Officer [REDACTED] testified to being dragged about fifty feet.

Taking a step back to when Officer [REDACTED] returned to the police car and drove out of the alley, post-being dragged by [REDACTED] Officer [REDACTED] testified that after turning right out of the alley onto S. Kerfoot Ave., Officer [REDACTED] observed [REDACTED] driver's side door open and Officer [REDACTED] attempting to gain access to [REDACTED] car. When asked if [REDACTED] had been backed up against anything, she answered that she could not tell, but apparently, [REDACTED] had struck a parked car. While driving, she saw [REDACTED] positioned in and partly out of her car, and at that point she decided to strike her car. When asked why she decided to strike [REDACTED] car, Officer [REDACTED] stated, "due to the way she was acting I knew that car needed to be taken out of the equation so that it couldn't be used as a weapon and so that we could gain control of the situation."⁵⁴ Officer [REDACTED] had been driving approximately five miles per hour when she struck [REDACTED] car. When questioned on this testimony during cross examination, specifically her driving approximately five miles per hour, Officer [REDACTED] replied that it might have been more, but she honestly did not remember.

When asked on cross examination if she knew [REDACTED] two children were in the car at the time she decided to strike the car, she answered, "I did not know if the children were still in the car. I could see [REDACTED] still acting erratically and I knew that I had to take her car out of that equation before she hurt somebody else."⁵⁵

Officer [REDACTED] testified that she sustained bruises to her face, arms and back; scrapes to her legs, face and arms; and pain to her chest and rib area. She testified she also had problems sitting, standing and breathing. In addition, dirt covered her uniform, her pants were torn, and her shoes and pants were scuffed.

10. Officer [REDACTED] Civil Suit Deposition March 13, 2017⁵⁶

Only additional, differing or clarifying material statements made by Officer [REDACTED] are included in this summary. During her deposition, Officer [REDACTED] stated that while she was in her police car she did not yell at [REDACTED] to back her car out of the alley. When Officer [REDACTED] exited her car, [REDACTED] had not committed a crime or any traffic violations. She believed she asked for [REDACTED] driver's license and insurance more than once. She asked [REDACTED] for this information because [REDACTED] had her windows up, her doors locked and there was no communication. With [REDACTED] not communicating with Officer [REDACTED] the officer intended to wait until a sergeant arrived.

⁵⁴ See Attachment 130, pg. 39; pg. 43 of the overall PDF.

⁵⁵ See Attachment 130, pg. 89; pg. 93 of the overall PDF.

⁵⁶ See Attachment 333.

When [REDACTED] motioned with her finger as if to wait, as [REDACTED] turned towards the passenger side of her car, Officer [REDACTED] believed [REDACTED] may have been reaching for a weapon. She admitted to not telling any CPD members who interviewed her about [REDACTED] finger motion.

Officer [REDACTED] then tried to open [REDACTED] driver's side door to gain control of the situation. She answered yes to whether she bent over and put her face near [REDACTED]. According to Officer [REDACTED] struck her in the face moments after she opened her door. She believed [REDACTED] struck her with both an open hand and her fist, but she was unsure exactly where on her face she got hit. When [REDACTED] hit her, Officer [REDACTED] tried to get control of [REDACTED] hands. She also said [REDACTED] strikes sort of pushed her down and that when [REDACTED] contacted her face she leaned down. She answered no to whether she tried to stand up to remove her face out of [REDACTED] reach. As to why not, she replied that in that moment she was still trying to gain control of [REDACTED] hands. [REDACTED] remained on [REDACTED] lap when this took place. [REDACTED] also struck Officer [REDACTED] though Officer [REDACTED] could not recall the manner or how many times. Officer [REDACTED] did not try to stand up to move her face from [REDACTED] reach — she stayed bent over to get control of [REDACTED] hands.⁵⁷

Officer [REDACTED] next saw [REDACTED] reach for the gear shift while simultaneously observing [REDACTED] grab her vest to push her down. For part of the time when [REDACTED] reversed out of the alley, Officer [REDACTED] described her face and body as facing the ground, though she was not certain of her body's position. At some point, Officer [REDACTED] was dragged parallel to [REDACTED] car. When her body faced the ground, Officer [REDACTED] initially did not feel [REDACTED] holding on to the back of her vest. She then said she did not know if [REDACTED] held onto her or not, but she did feel her grab her vest and push her down. She could not estimate for what length of the alley that she was facedown.

In response to the question of whether she knew of any other manner that she had been dragged other than [REDACTED] holding onto her, she answered that aside from [REDACTED] originally pushing her down, it was possible that she got caught under the door. Officer [REDACTED] believed she told a detective that night about this possibility.

On Kerfoot Ave, Officer [REDACTED] observed [REDACTED] car still moving backwards and striking a parked car. Officer [REDACTED] then made contact with [REDACTED] car because:

I decided at that moment to make contact with her car due to the fact that she had just used it as a deadly weapon against me and I – she was still in and out of that car – in that car and I did not want her attempting to leave the scene or use that car to harm anyone else.⁵⁸

She believed [REDACTED] car was still moving slightly when she made contact. She stated:

My intent was to make contact with her car so that she could not use that car in furtherance as to how she had already used it. I didn't

⁵⁷ See Attachment 333, pgs. 54-60.

⁵⁸ See Attachment 333, pg. 79.

want her trying to flee the scene or strike anybody else. So, I did decide at that time to make contact with her car.⁵⁹ ⁶⁰

She later realized [REDACTED] children were in the car when she made contact with her car. She admitted she had no reason to believe they were not in the car. When she discharged her OC spray, she admitted [REDACTED] was in the back seat at the time.⁶¹

12. Officer [REDACTED] 1st IPRA Statement
Statement Date: December 9, 2016⁶²

At the time of Officer [REDACTED] first statement, he had been served allegations #1-21. During the statement, Officer [REDACTED] was shown and asked about various moments of the ICC video footage. The following summary is structured accordingly.

The IPRA Investigator showed Officer [REDACTED] the ICC video footage at 9:12⁶³. At this point on the ICC video Officer [REDACTED] waved to [REDACTED] children in the back seat as Officer [REDACTED] stood on the driver's side of the car and asked for [REDACTED] driver's license. Per Officer [REDACTED] Officer [REDACTED] asked for [REDACTED] driver's license because she intended to issue her a traffic citation for using her high beams illegally. When asked what if any explanation [REDACTED] gave for using her high beams, Officer [REDACTED] said he could not hear at that time, describing [REDACTED] as irate.

At 9:13 in the ICC video footage, Officer [REDACTED] stood directly on the driver's side in front of the car's headlight. When asked, Officer [REDACTED] did not recall what was taking place or being said at that moment. Officer [REDACTED] answered the same when shown the video footage at 9:17. At this point in the video, Officer [REDACTED] stood at the front headlight on the driver's side while Officer [REDACTED] spoke with [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] did not move from this position until [REDACTED] car started reversing.

At 9:17:15 in the ICC video footage, [REDACTED] car reverses out of the ICC's view. Immediately before [REDACTED] car reverses from view, Officer [REDACTED] stated the driver's side front door eventually opened. He did not recall who opened the door. Officer [REDACTED] then witnessed [REDACTED] punch Officer [REDACTED] about the face. He described [REDACTED] as standing, not seated, over [REDACTED] in the driver's seat. Elaborating further, he said [REDACTED] had situated herself to where she stood over [REDACTED] possibly with her weight in the center area between the front two seats. When [REDACTED] struck her, Officer's [REDACTED] body was partly inside the car.

Officer [REDACTED] next saw [REDACTED] with one hand grab the front top area of Officer [REDACTED] vest.⁶⁴ [REDACTED] then reversed out of the alley. He described the preceding events as occurring within

⁵⁹ See Attachment 133, pg. 80.

⁶⁰ She agreed that she could have just driven up to [REDACTED] car without hitting it, which also would have prevented [REDACTED] from forward driving away. She made a decision to the best of her abilities to make her car inoperable. Expanding on this statement, she did not want [REDACTED] to get back in to her car and drive in any direction. She wanted to eliminate [REDACTED] car from the equation. She denied striking the car out of anger. (See Attachment 333, pgs. 79-81).

⁶¹ See Attachment 333, pg. 91.

⁶² See Attachments 171 (audio) and 257 (transcript).

⁶³ The times included here reflect the times stated by the IPRA Investigator to Officer [REDACTED]

⁶⁴ Officer [REDACTED] clarified that he clearly observed [REDACTED] taking control of Officer [REDACTED] vest by holding onto the top portion of her vest. When he observed the car reverse, he saw that [REDACTED] remained in control of Officer [REDACTED] vest. The next

seconds. He estimated [REDACTED] drove in reverse at approximately sixty miles per hour. He observed [REDACTED] in the backseat when [REDACTED] reversed. When [REDACTED] reversed, he could see Officer [REDACTED] body stuck below the car's undercarriage and her legs, arms, head and body going in different directions at a high rate of speed. He did not see if Officer [REDACTED] grabbed or held onto the car. He related the best way he could describe Officer [REDACTED] being dragged was "like a tumbleweed going in an open area."⁶⁵

Officer [REDACTED] ran after the car while radioing for assistance saying officer down and my partner is being dragged by a car. He stated Officer [REDACTED] was dragged approximately fifty feet. Once [REDACTED] hit the corner of the alley where it turns, Officer [REDACTED] had stopped being dragged. He did not know how Officer [REDACTED] got free.

At 9:18:55 in the video, Officer [REDACTED] was attempting to place [REDACTED] into custody. He did not recall what he said to her at that time. He said [REDACTED] resisted him and stiffened. He did not recall where [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were in the car at that time.

At 9:19:07 in the video, Officer [REDACTED] discharged her OC spray in the direction of [REDACTED]. Right before she did, Officer [REDACTED] said [REDACTED] had been defeating his attempts to arrest/place her into custody by stiffening her body, moving back and moving her body away from him as he instructed [REDACTED] to stop resisting. Officer [REDACTED] characterized [REDACTED] as an active resister due to her repeatedly moving away from him and her refused to stop moving. Officer [REDACTED] related that the ICC video showed him holding onto [REDACTED] right arm at 9:18:55.⁶⁶ It is not clear at what moment Officer [REDACTED] let go of [REDACTED]. The IPRA Investigator asked Officer [REDACTED] about his facial expressions that occur at approximately 9:19:17 on the ICC video as Officer [REDACTED] discharged OC spray. The IPRA Investigator related that it appeared as if Officer [REDACTED] was smiling and asked him to explain. Officer [REDACTED] explained, "I'm actually bracing myself and I turn my face away from the frontal point to over my shoulder, as I'm bracing, as I'm reacting to the agent also getting in my eyes."⁶⁷ Officer [REDACTED] denied smiling or laughing.

At 9:19:48 in the video, Officer [REDACTED] jumped onto the parked car that [REDACTED] vehicle contacted. [REDACTED] had begun compiling with his order to exit her car. He noted that the video showed [REDACTED] putting her hands up. Officer [REDACTED] then moved to place [REDACTED] into custody. Next, Officer [REDACTED] Sgt. [REDACTED] and another civilian dressed officer (self-identified during this investigation as Officer [REDACTED]) grabbed and held [REDACTED] by her arms and her upper back area. Neither Officer [REDACTED] nor the other officers intentionally threw [REDACTED] to the ground. [REDACTED] then was placed into handcuffs and taken into custody. Officer [REDACTED] did not recall who handcuffed [REDACTED]. She did not resist being placed into handcuffs.

Officer [REDACTED] did not recall who provided Officer [REDACTED] with the information to author [REDACTED] arrest report. As of the statement date, Officer [REDACTED] did not recall to whom he spoke with regarding the incident. Officer [REDACTED] explained that he was at the hospital when the

observation that he remembered is her body was situated below the car's undercarriage going in various direction at a high rate of speed. He could not say or recall if [REDACTED] held onto Officer [REDACTED] vest the entire time she had been dragged. (See Attachment 257, pg. 78).

⁶⁵ See Attachment 257, pgs. 29-30.

⁶⁶ See Attachment 257, pg. 39.

⁶⁷ See Attachment 257, pg. 44.

paperwork was being done. When asked how the interaction with [REDACTED] started, Officer [REDACTED] stated he and Officer [REDACTED] exited their car to initiate a traffic stop and give her a citation for illegal use of high beams after she used them at one point towards them. He did not recall if he or Officer [REDACTED] exited the car first. Before exiting their vehicle, Officer [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] to move back, and together both officers gestured with their hands outside their windows for [REDACTED] to move back.

Next, the officers exited their car to speak to [REDACTED] about her high beam use and her failure to reverse her car. Officer [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] for her driver's license and to move her car back. Later, Officer [REDACTED] added that he remembered Officer [REDACTED] asking for a supervisor. Officer [REDACTED] did not hear Officer [REDACTED] state to [REDACTED] "bitch, move the fucking car back." From where he was standing on the passenger side of [REDACTED] car, Officer [REDACTED] could not hear the conversation [REDACTED] was having on her cell phone, nor did he know that [REDACTED] had called 911. The officers called for a supervisor due to [REDACTED] non-compliance. Officer [REDACTED] did not observe Officer [REDACTED] trying to cover her nameplate while [REDACTED] spoke with 911. He considered [REDACTED] to be as irate, angry and loud from the onset of the interaction. He did not recall if [REDACTED] asked them to back up, added that it would have been easier for [REDACTED] to reverse out of the alley than for him to reverse. He did not recall if [REDACTED] ever told them that she was attempting to enter her driveway. He did not recall if Officer [REDACTED] attempted to unlock or open [REDACTED] door.

Officer [REDACTED] did not remember pointing his firearm at [REDACTED] car in the alley. However, he did remember [REDACTED] being on her phone and making a swift movement towards the bottom of her seat without communicating to the officers.

Once Officer [REDACTED] had been dragged in the alley, Officer [REDACTED] did not see Officer [REDACTED] again until she exited their police car on Kerfoot Ave. At that time, Officer [REDACTED] observed Officer [REDACTED] face to be almost unrecognizable as her face was covered with what appeared to be dirt. At [REDACTED] Hospital, Officer [REDACTED] observed some swelling and abrasions to Officer [REDACTED] face. Officer [REDACTED] clothing was covered in dirt. She also appeared to be in shock at the hospital. Officer [REDACTED] speculated that Officer [REDACTED] was concussed and added that she could not process what had occurred or recognize him. On scene prior to Officer [REDACTED] being taken to the hospital, Officer [REDACTED] singular focus was placing [REDACTED] into custody and not on Officer [REDACTED] reactions to what had taken place.

13. Officer [REDACTED] 2nd IPRA Statement

Statement Date: June 12, 2017⁶⁸

Officer [REDACTED] second statement concerned allegations #22-39. Officer [REDACTED] stood by his first statement to IPRA, answering nearly all questions to that effect. The officer confirmed he reviewed any CPD associated reports prior to his statement. To his recollection, none of the information in the reports was inaccurate. He affirmed that anything documented in a report and attributed to him was a true statement that he made.

⁶⁸ See Attachments 312 (audio) and 314 (transcript).

When asked if he observed Officer [REDACTED] discharge a chemical agent upon [REDACTED] he responded, "as depicted in the video, yes."⁶⁹ He responded no when asked if he provided a false statement when he stated he did not observe Officer [REDACTED] discharge her OC spray upon [REDACTED]

14. Officer [REDACTED] Testimony in [REDACTED] Criminal Case
Date: October 15, 2015⁷⁰

The following summary highlights additional, clarifying or differing statements made by Officer [REDACTED]

Officer [REDACTED] testified at various points that both officers signaled with their hands from inside their car for [REDACTED] to move her car back, because it was impossible for both cars to pass one another in the alley. Instead, [REDACTED] continued to drive forward, honk her horn, and flash her high-beam lights. On cross examination, Officer [REDACTED] recalled Officer [REDACTED] loudly asking [REDACTED] to move her car.

Officer [REDACTED] initially testified that Officer [REDACTED] requested [REDACTED] driver's license and insurance. On cross examination, Officer [REDACTED] testified that both he and Officer [REDACTED] repeatedly asked [REDACTED] for the information, but [REDACTED] failed to comply. Also, on cross examination, Officer [REDACTED] testified that Officer [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] for her driver's license because [REDACTED] had committed traffic violations of improper use of a horn and improper use of headlights.

Officer [REDACTED] estimated maybe two to three minutes passed from the time that the officers asked for [REDACTED] driver's license and insurance to when Officer [REDACTED] witnessed [REDACTED] reach underneath the seat with both of her hands. Officer [REDACTED] described [REDACTED] hands as flailing under the seat. He drew his firearm and instructed [REDACTED] to show her hands. After [REDACTED] stopped moving in her seat, Officer [REDACTED] could see her hands, so he re-holstered his weapon. On direct examination, Officer [REDACTED] said he observed Officer [REDACTED] open [REDACTED] driver's side door. When questioned during cross examination about [REDACTED] door being opened, Officer [REDACTED] answered as follows:

Q. But then your partner decided to open the door, is that right?

A. The door was open is all I was able to see.

Q. You don't know who opened the door?

A. I do not.⁷¹

According to Officer [REDACTED] after [REDACTED] driver's side door opened, [REDACTED] entered the front seat, near or on [REDACTED] lap, and struck Officer [REDACTED] about her face and body with closed fists. This altercation occurred while Officer [REDACTED] stood inside of [REDACTED] driver's door in a crouched position. Meanwhile, Officer [REDACTED] stood on the outside of [REDACTED] driver's side door.

⁶⁹ See Attachment 314, pg. 12.

⁷⁰ See Attachment 130, beginning on page 129 of the overall PDF; subsequent page numbers should be read as the page number of the pertinent transcript.

⁷¹ See Attachment 130, pg. 51; pg. 177 of the overall PDF.

Officer [REDACTED] testified that [REDACTED] grabbed Officer [REDACTED] by the upper area of her vest with her left hand. With [REDACTED] driver's side door open, and with Officer [REDACTED] positioned between [REDACTED] car the driver's side door, [REDACTED] then reversed at a very high rate of speed out of the alley while dragging Officer [REDACTED]. On cross examination, Officer [REDACTED] stated that when [REDACTED] car initially traveled in reverse, he saw [REDACTED] in the back seat. He further did not know how [REDACTED] returned to the back seat; however, he was certain that she had been in [REDACTED] lap when [REDACTED] initially grabbed Officer [REDACTED].

When questioned further on cross examination about Officer [REDACTED] being dragged by [REDACTED] Officer [REDACTED] testified that:

I observed that car [REDACTED] car] traveling in a very high rate of speed in reverse as my partner's body was being dragged by the car, as she was being held I could see her feet being dragged initially, and her body eventually started going in all kinds of positions where her legs, feet, and head were underneath the car at times, and at other times they were outside of that door.⁷²

Furthermore, on cross examination Officer [REDACTED] testified that he observed [REDACTED] hold onto Officer [REDACTED] for the initial five feet of dragging. As Officer [REDACTED] was being dragged, Officer [REDACTED] saw her feet and that he "just know[s] that it was her legs that were being dragged, it was a cloud of dust that was following the vehicle and my partner."⁷³ Officer [REDACTED] ran approximately fifty feet before Officer [REDACTED] became loose from [REDACTED] car. At the time, he observed Officer [REDACTED] lying face down on the ground, motionless. Soon thereafter Officer [REDACTED] witnessed [REDACTED] strike the parked car on Kerfoot Ave. just before Officer [REDACTED] struck [REDACTED] car.

15. Officer [REDACTED] Civil Deposition October 27, 2017⁷⁴

The following summary highlights additional, clarifying or differing material statements made by Officer [REDACTED].

Once stopped in the alley, [REDACTED] shined her high beam lights and beeped her horn continuously and numerous times. After [REDACTED] did not move her car, he and Officer [REDACTED] exited their car to conduct a field interview about her improper usage of a horn and high beams/headlights. He estimated [REDACTED] car to be between five to seven feet from the chain-link fence in the alley. After re-holstering his weapon, having drawn it when he could not see [REDACTED] hands and prior to her reversing out of the alley, Officer [REDACTED] continued asking for [REDACTED] driver's license. He estimated Officer [REDACTED] requested the information between five and ten times. [REDACTED] did not comply, and her driver's side door had opened. He first said he did not know if Officer [REDACTED] opened the door and later said Officer [REDACTED] did so using the door handle. When Officer [REDACTED] opened the door there was probable cause to arrest [REDACTED] for obstruction.

⁷² See Attachment 130, pg. 54; pg. 180 of the overall PDF.

⁷³ See Attachment 130, pg. 55; pg. 181 of the overall PDF.

⁷⁴ See Attachment 345.

of justice with the obstruction being that she did not comply with their orders to provide a driver's license.

He denied that [REDACTED] sat in [REDACTED] lap. Instead, he said she was slouched over to where her upper body was on the driver's side of the car. [REDACTED] grabbed the front of Officer [REDACTED] vest almost simultaneous to [REDACTED] striking Officer [REDACTED]. He did not recall if [REDACTED] struck his partner.

Regarding how Officer [REDACTED] could see Officer [REDACTED] being dragged if [REDACTED] door is open, he answered:

As I stated, when this first took place, I saw that [REDACTED] [Officer [REDACTED]] her vest, it was being grabbed by [REDACTED]. When the car starts going in reverse, I still have a clear, unobstructed view of what's going on. I could still see her holding onto my partner's – Officer [REDACTED] [Officer [REDACTED]] vest. As I stated previously, within the first five to ten feet I could see this action as I'm running towards this car that's going in reverse because eventually it starts distancing away from me because it's going at such a high rate of speed, I can't keep up with it on foot; but the first five feet I could see what's going on, that being my partner is being dragged.⁷⁵

Officer [REDACTED] estimated Officer [REDACTED] had been dragged anywhere between five to twenty feet, maybe more. He then stated that said distance is what he could see and that approximately fifty feet is where he passed her on foot, lying flat on the ground.

To his recollection, a police car struck [REDACTED] car towards the side rather than a head-on collision due to him standing in front of or in the vicinity facing the car. At some point, he found out that it had been Officer [REDACTED]. He observed Officer [REDACTED] discharge her mace. He released his grip on [REDACTED] arm in reaction to the discharge of mace.

B. Documentary Evidence

a. CPD Reports

1. Original Case Incident Report ("OCIR"), RD# [REDACTED], Personnel Dated May 13, 2013^{76, 77, 78}

The narrative details that the reporting officers ("R/Os") responded to 83rd St. and Kerfoot Ave. where they discovered Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] had conducted a traffic stop in the alley of [REDACTED] Ave. Per the report, as Officer [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] proceeded southbound in the west alley of Kerfoot Ave., [REDACTED] drove northbound, not permitting the officers to pass.

⁷⁵ See Attachment 345, pg. 62.

⁷⁶ Additional related RD# [REDACTED]. (See Attachment 13).

⁷⁷ See Attachment 11.

⁷⁸ In the section, titled "Suspects" – "Suspect #1," the R/O indicated no visible injury for [REDACTED]

_____ honked her horn and shined her high beams at the officers. After the officers exited their car, Officer _____ repeatedly asked for _____ driver's license and insurance information, which she repeatedly refused to comply, as well as continually made movements under her driver's seat. _____ then eight-year old daughter _____ and _____ struck Officer _____ from inside their car. Subsequently, _____ grabbed hold of Officer _____ vest and held onto it, followed by placing her car in reverse while she continued to hold onto Officer _____ resulting in Officer _____ being dragged along _____ car for approximately fifty feet. Officer _____ ultimately broke free, sustaining injuries. Officer _____ followed _____ car on foot. As Officer _____ called for assistance, she got back into her car and similarly, followed _____ car, which remained in a reverse direction driving from the alley onto the street side of Kerfoot Ave.

2. _____ Arrest Report, RD# _____⁷⁹ 80

The report details that _____ arrest occurred following a traffic stop in the alley of _____ Ave. Per the report, _____ repeatedly refused to provide her driver's license to the R/Os (Officers _____ and _____. As the R/Os attempted to take _____ from inside her car, she struck Officer _____ in the face with a closed fist and then grabbed hold of Officer _____ vest. _____ then placed her car in reverse, while continuing to hold onto Officer _____ whereby dragging her along with the car approximately fifty feet. Officer _____ called for assisting units as he pursued on foot. Officer _____ then returned to her police car and pursued _____ who continued driving in reverse on the street side of Kerfoot Ave. _____ subsequently struck a parked car and tried to flee the scene. Officer _____ drove forward, blocking _____ from leaving the scene.

3. Overview of _____ Criminal Trial

CPD charged _____ with six offenses:⁸¹ four traffic offenses, attempted murder in the first degree (720 ILCS 5/8-4), and aggravated battery on a peace officer (720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.05-D-4) upon Officer _____. Only the traffic offenses and the attempted murder charge continued to court. _____ case, captioned 13 CR ____, was superseded by direct indictment. At her felony bench trial, the State's Attorney's Office ("SAO") charged _____ with eight counts.⁸² During trial, the judge granted _____ motion for a directed verdict on Counts 1-3 and 6, finding of not guilty.⁸³ Ultimately, the judge found _____ guilty of one misdemeanor count of reckless conduct – finding not guilty for Count 8 and merging Counts 5 and 7 into Count 4 (reckless conduct), and sentenced her to two years of probation, \$50 monthly probation fee, fifty hours of community

⁷⁹ See Attachment 6.

⁸⁰ Under the section, "Lockup Keeper Processing," a visual check of _____ showed no obvious sign of injury and no signs of being under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

⁸¹ CPD additionally charged _____ with violating Municipal Code of Chicago ("MCC") 9-40-090 ("dimming headlights required"), 625 ILCS 5.0/6-112 (failure to carry/display driver's license), MCC 9-40-110 ("drive in reverse only when safe"), and MCC 9-20-010(B) ("one-way street/alley signs posted"). (See Attachment 6).

⁸² The SAO charged _____ with two felony counts of 720-5/9-1(A)(1) - attempted murder, *Counts 1 and 2*; one felony count of 720-5/12-3.05(A)(3) - aggravated battery with great bodily harm to a known peace officer, *Count 3*; one misdemeanor count of 720-5/12-5(A) - reckless conduct, *Count 4*; one felony count of 720-5/12-3.05(F)(1) – aggravated battery using a deadly weapon, *Count 5*; one felony count of 720-5/12-3.05(A)(1) - aggravated battery causing great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement, *Count 6*; one felony count of 720-5/12-3.05(C) – aggravated battery in a public place, *Count 7*; and one felony count of 720-5/31-1(A-7) – resisting or obstructing a peace officer, *Count 8*. (See Attachment 80 and <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs.asp>).

⁸³ See Attachments 80 and 130.

service, and five days in the Cook County Department of Corrections (“CCDOC”) with credit for time served for three days.⁸⁴ During the sentencing hearing, the State read into the record a letter from Officer [REDACTED] in which she wrote that [REDACTED] dragged her down the alley and left her to die, and not once did [REDACTED] try to converse with or state to either her or Officer [REDACTED] that she resided alongside the alley.⁸⁵

4. Officer [REDACTED] Tactical Response Report (“TRR”) and Officer’s Battery Report (“OBR”)^{86, 87, 88}

Officer [REDACTED] TRR documented that [REDACTED] did not follow verbal direction, fled, pulled away, attacked with and without a weapon, and used force likely to cause death or great bodily harm. Officer [REDACTED] responded to [REDACTED] actions with her presence, verbal commands, escort holds, OC chemical, and kicks. The TRR checked that [REDACTED] was not armed but listed hands/fists and car as weapons, writing that Officer [REDACTED] was struck with a car. Finally, the TRR indicated that [REDACTED] was not injured but alleged injury, and that her condition was apparently normal.

Officer [REDACTED] OBR detailed that the incident occurred during a traffic stop/pursuit during which she sustained non-fatal major injury, such as broken bones, serious lacerations, and internal injuries. The OBR documented the manner of attack as being struck by hands/fists and a vehicle.

5. Detective Supplementary Reports, RD# [REDACTED]^{89, 90}

A Detective Supplementary Report⁹¹ detailed that Officer [REDACTED] sustained multiple bruises from being dragged by [REDACTED] car. The report documented that [REDACTED] reversed her car at a high rate of speed while [REDACTED] grabbed Officer [REDACTED] and dragged her alongside the car as [REDACTED] attempted to flee the police. On scene the reporting detectives observed Officer [REDACTED] sitting in a CPD SUV with an unknown supervisor who checked injuries to Officer [REDACTED] lower extremities. The officer appeared to be in shock.

After the incident, Det. [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] interviewed both Officer [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Det. [REDACTED] interviewed Officer [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] Hospital. On May 14, 2013, ASA [REDACTED] along with the reporting detectives, interviewed Officer [REDACTED] Officer [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. A summary of these interviews now follows.

⁸⁴ See Attachments 80 and 289.

⁸⁵ See Attachment 289, pg. 8.

⁸⁶ See Attachment 9.

⁸⁷ Due to the ongoing investigation, then Lieutenant (“Lt.”) now Captain (“Cpt.”) [REDACTED] did not interview [REDACTED]. She concluded that based on the facts and information available at the time, Officer [REDACTED] actions complied with then Department procedures and directives. (See Attachment 9).

⁸⁸ Officer [REDACTED] is not the listed reporting member of the TRR or OBR. (See Attachments 9 and 10).

⁸⁹ Det. [REDACTED] is listed as the reporting officer and Det. [REDACTED] is listed as the primary detective assigned for the Detective Case Supplementary Reports. (See Attachments 14-18).

⁹⁰ Of the personnel assigned, Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are listed as the paper car, Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are marked as guard front scene and Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are marked guard rear scene. [REDACTED] is noted as a witness. An earlier submitted supplementary report identified him from canvass conducted.

⁹¹ See Attachment 17.

On May 13, 2013, Officer [REDACTED] told Det. [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] that he and Officer [REDACTED] had been driving northeast in the alley when a white Lexus approached them “head-on.” Officer [REDACTED] said he looked to see if he could drive around the Lexus but could not for lack of room. Both officers then gestured to [REDACTED] to back up. Instead, [REDACTED] drove towards them and flashed her high beams and honked her horn. [REDACTED] refused to move backwards. Officer [REDACTED] exited the car and approached [REDACTED] to determine why [REDACTED] was refusing to back her car up. Officer [REDACTED] also exited the car going first to [REDACTED] passenger side and then walking towards the front of [REDACTED] car on the driver’s side.

Officer [REDACTED] requested [REDACTED] driver’s license to which she refused. Officer [REDACTED] could hear that [REDACTED] had called 911. Although [REDACTED] windows were closed, the officer could hear portions of [REDACTED] conversation. Officer [REDACTED] described [REDACTED] as yelling at them. Officer [REDACTED] called for a supervisor to join them. At some point, [REDACTED] reached for something. In response, Officer [REDACTED] un-holstered his firearm and yelled at [REDACTED] to show her hands. By now, Officer [REDACTED] said [REDACTED] had moved to the front of the car and sat on [REDACTED] lap. It appeared [REDACTED] had hit the unlock button by accident. Officer [REDACTED] then opened the driver’s door and bent down into [REDACTED] car. [REDACTED] punched Officer [REDACTED] face. [REDACTED] also struck Officer [REDACTED] then grabbed Officer [REDACTED] vest and drove in reverse. Officer [REDACTED] was then dragged along the side of [REDACTED] car for approximately fifty feet before being able to break free.

Officer [REDACTED] then pursued [REDACTED] car on foot. [REDACTED] ultimately struck a parked car on Kerfoot Ave. After which, Officer [REDACTED] having returned to their police car drove out of the alley and struck [REDACTED] car pinning it so that it could not move. [REDACTED] — now trapped between her car, the parked car on Kerfoot Ave. and her driver’s side door — could not flee. [REDACTED] then repeatedly entered and exited her car as well as calling for her neighbors to assist her. Officer [REDACTED] instructed the neighbors to stay back. Sgt. [REDACTED] arrived on scene and together they placed [REDACTED] under arrest.

On May 14, 2013, Officer [REDACTED] added that he observed [REDACTED] put her car in reverse and have her hand on Officer [REDACTED] while she was being dragged. He also stated Officer [REDACTED] had been dragged under the driver’s side door of [REDACTED] car. He did not observe Officer [REDACTED] discharge her OC spray while on Kerfoot Ave.

Also, on the incident night, CPD removed [REDACTED] from her car seat and [REDACTED] went to a home on the block of 8300 S. Kerfoot Ave. Det. [REDACTED] found and described [REDACTED] as hysterical and yelling that she hated the police and all police were bad. Det. [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] in the presence of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] adult cousin. [REDACTED] asked Det. [REDACTED] if she was the lady that tried to kill her mom to which she responded now. [REDACTED] also asked, “Is that lady dead that got run over? The lady my mom rolled over? I hope she’s dead!”⁹⁵

⁹² See Attachments 17 and 337, pgs. 13-14, FCRL 000093-000094, GPR of Officer [REDACTED] statement.

⁹³ See Attachments 18 and 337, pg. 22 and FCRL 000102 (GPR).

⁹⁴ See Attachments 17 and 337, pg. 20 and FCRL 000100 (GPR).

⁹⁵ See Attachment 17.

On May 13, 2013, Det. [REDACTED] interviewed Officer [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] Hospital.⁹⁶ The reports relate that Officer [REDACTED] approached [REDACTED] car and asked for her driver's license and insurance. The associated Detective Supplementary Report added that [REDACTED] refusal to move prompted Officer [REDACTED] to ask [REDACTED] for this information. [REDACTED] refused to provide any of the requested information and locked her car doors. [REDACTED] called 911 and told the officers she was calling for a lieutenant. Officer [REDACTED] reported that [REDACTED] talked to her through a small opening in her driver's side window. The officer described [REDACTED] as screaming, stating that police were scary. [REDACTED] reached for something behind the front passenger seat. In response, Officer [REDACTED] drew his weapon and ask [REDACTED] to let him see her hands. One of [REDACTED] children unlocked the car doors and Officer [REDACTED] opened it. [REDACTED] and one of [REDACTED] children then hit Officer [REDACTED] on the head and face. [REDACTED] continued to scream and yell. [REDACTED] then put her car in reverse while holding onto Officer [REDACTED]. Both officers screamed at [REDACTED] to stop the car. Officer [REDACTED] became trapped beneath [REDACTED] passenger car door. [REDACTED] ignored the officers' screams to stop; instead, [REDACTED] dragged Officer [REDACTED] facedown for approximately fifty feet. [REDACTED] then struck parked cars along Kerfoot Ave and eventually stopped when her car became wedged between cars. Assisting units arrived on scene and removed [REDACTED] from her car.

In the May 14, 2013 interview⁹⁷, Officer [REDACTED] stated the back of her head and the back of her upper arms were sore with the latter bruised. Regarding the incident, she additionally stated that [REDACTED] flashed her high beams and honked her horn. When Officer [REDACTED] exited her car and approached [REDACTED] locked her doors and closed her windows, which occurred prior to any conversation between [REDACTED] and the officers. [REDACTED] responded no to Officer [REDACTED] request for [REDACTED] driver's license and insurance. Officer [REDACTED] continued to ask [REDACTED] for her license and proof of insurance. [REDACTED] then stated she would call her neighbors and take the officer's photograph. Officer [REDACTED] requested a sergeant. At some point, [REDACTED] reached in either her console or the back of her car for something, whereby obscuring view of her hands. Officer [REDACTED] un-holstered her firearm and told [REDACTED] to show her hands. Officer [REDACTED] also took out his firearm. [REDACTED] then jumped into [REDACTED] lap. Officer [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] must have unlocked the door when she moved to [REDACTED] lap. Officer [REDACTED] re-holstered her firearm, opened the door and bent down. At this point, [REDACTED] struck Officer [REDACTED] twice in the face. Officer [REDACTED] then attempted to gain control of [REDACTED] arms and remove her from the car. [REDACTED] struck Officer [REDACTED] in the face. [REDACTED] then put her car in reverse gear. Officer [REDACTED] attempted to step back but could not because [REDACTED] grabbed her vest. Officer [REDACTED] was then dragged along the ground through the dirt between a chain-link fence and [REDACTED] car, which continued until [REDACTED] released her grip on Officer [REDACTED] vest. The officer related that she had been dragged on the ground face first. After being dragged, Officer [REDACTED] drove her and Officer [REDACTED] police car out of the alley and struck [REDACTED] car, which then struck a parked car along Kerfoot Ave. [REDACTED] exited her car then proceeded to go in and out of her car to where Officer [REDACTED] did not know if [REDACTED] may have been reaching for a weapon. Officer [REDACTED] instructed [REDACTED] to exit the passenger side of her car or climb out over the hood. [REDACTED] did not comply. Officer [REDACTED] then discharged her OC spray at [REDACTED] with no effect. [REDACTED] remained non-compliant to verbal commands.

⁹⁶ See Attachment 17.

⁹⁷ See Attachments 18 and 337, pgs. 29 and 30, FCRL 0000109-000110 (GPR).

On the incident night, [REDACTED] told the detectives he had been in a parked car along Kerfoot Ave. when he observed [REDACTED] car driving in reverse with the driver's side door open. [REDACTED] then drove onto the sidewalk to avoid getting hit by [REDACTED] car. [REDACTED] said the police yelled at [REDACTED] to get out of her car, but she kept trying to put her car into gear. [REDACTED] added that the police pepper-sprayed [REDACTED].⁹⁸

On May 14, 2013 with ASA [REDACTED] present⁹⁹, [REDACTED] added that when [REDACTED] reversed out of the alley with her door open, the door appeared dented. He estimated the car's speed to be fifteen to twenty miles an hour, though possibly faster. Initially, [REDACTED] car struck the front part of a car parked along Kerfoot Ave followed by a police car then striking [REDACTED] car. [REDACTED] believed that [REDACTED] was attempting to drive away because he observed the front tires of [REDACTED] car still moving.¹⁰⁰

The reporting detectives viewed video footage from Look Up and Live Full Gospel Ministries. Despite the video footage being very grainy, it showed [REDACTED] car traveling in reverse down the alley and onto Kerfoot Ave.¹⁰¹

b. Chicago Fire Department ("CFD") Ambulance Reports¹⁰²

1. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] informed the paramedics that she had been pulled from her car and was in a fight with the police. There were no exterior signs of trauma to [REDACTED]. The report described [REDACTED] as very combative toward the responding paramedics telling them that she intended to file a complaint against them. [REDACTED] complained of face pain and headache.

2. Officer [REDACTED]

Officer [REDACTED] told paramedics that she had been dragged alongside a car, under the door, for half the length of an alley. The responding paramedics reported Officer [REDACTED] as appearing anxious and dazed, as well as complaining of pain to her left leg and face. Abrasions to the officer's face and left leg were noted.

⁹⁸ See Attachments 17 and 337, pg. 21, FCRL 000101 (GPR).

⁹⁹ See Attachments 18 and 337, pg. 27, FCRL 000107—000108 (GPR).

¹⁰⁰ In her civil deposition, [REDACTED] stated she did not speak about the incident with [REDACTED]. She was aware that he provided a signed statement to the SAO. If [REDACTED] had given a statement saying he saw [REDACTED] car hit the parked car before Officer [REDACTED] hit her car, [REDACTED] answered it would be a lie. [REDACTED] denied attempting to move her car or accelerate her tires once she had come to a stop out of the alley. (See Attachment 338).

¹⁰¹ See Attachment 17.

¹⁰² See Attachments 37.

c. Medical Records**1.**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Hospital,

Admitted May 13, 2013 at approximately 10:50 p.m.¹⁰³

Per the medical records, [REDACTED] came to the Emergency Department (“ED”) after resisting arrest and an altercation. [REDACTED] told medical personnel she had been punched multiple times. [REDACTED] complained of generalized upper extremity pains and a headache, rating the pain as a ten out of ten. [REDACTED] stated she had been punched once to the forehead. During the physical examination, medical personnel noted a small abrasion on [REDACTED] right forearm, but no swelling or mild tenderness to her right and left forearm. [REDACTED] final diagnosis was documented as acute musculoskeletal pain and acute abrasions.¹⁰⁴

2. Officer [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Hospital,

Admitted May 13, 2013 at approximately 10:11 p.m. and discharged May 14, 2013, at approximately 12:29 a.m.¹⁰⁵

Officer [REDACTED] presented to the ED as a Level II Trauma patient after being hit by a car and dragged for approximately twenty feet through an alley. Officer [REDACTED] told hospital staff that the incident occurred during a routine traffic stop. During the stop, she was punched in the face. When the stopped car went into reverse, she fell on her face and was then dragged along the ground. Officer [REDACTED] denied any loss of consciousness and had no specific complaints regarding pain. During the primary assessment/exam, Officer [REDACTED] denied multiple symptoms and pain, including headache, neck pain, abdominal pain and chest pain. The physical examination noted that dirt covered the officer’s face. Furthermore, Officer [REDACTED] range of neck motion as not restricted by pain nor was there swelling of her lower extremities, musculoskeletal region, abrasions, contusions or lacerations. Medical personnel ordered x-rays of the pelvis and chest. The X-rays were unremarkable and showed no acute fractures or dislocation. The final diagnosis was blunt trauma resulting from a motor car collision with a pedestrian.

C. Digital Evidence**a. In-Car Camera (“ICC”) Footage, Beat [REDACTED], Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Car^{106, 107}**

The footage depicts the officers’ car meeting [REDACTED] car head-on. [REDACTED] car has its headlights on. Prior to the officers meeting [REDACTED] car head-on, an apparent road or driveway is observable on the driver’s side of the officers’ car. At approximately 9:11:10 p.m., the interior of [REDACTED] car is illuminated. Immediately prior, a circular light shape is observed on the background

¹⁰³ See Attachment 58.

¹⁰⁴ See Attachment 58.

¹⁰⁵ See Attachment 78.

¹⁰⁶ Att. 43

¹⁰⁷The ICC video footage’s timestamps flash intermittently. As a result, the times listed here are approximations and should be read as such.

wall moving into her car – possibly the officers’ car spotlight. At approximately 9:11:16 p.m., [REDACTED] headlights illuminate/activate, after which the officers’ car drives slightly forward. At approximately 9:11:31 p.m., [REDACTED] headlights reduce brightness. Only the empty passenger side of [REDACTED] car is presently observable.

At approximately 9:11:56 p.m., Officer [REDACTED] approaches from the driver’s side of his car and advances towards the passenger side of [REDACTED] car. He walks to the back-seat window and waves. He then returns his gaze to the front passenger side of the car and shines a flashlight inside [REDACTED] car, which appears to be focused on the front of the car. He then walks toward the front passenger headlight, continuing to shine his flashlight towards [REDACTED] car, then to the front passenger’s side of the car. At approximately 9:12:46 p.m., Officer [REDACTED] tries to open one of the passenger’s side doors – appears to be the front passenger door but the door does not open. He returns to shining his flashlight into [REDACTED] car.

At approximately 9:12:56 p.m., Officer [REDACTED] walks towards and then around the front of [REDACTED] car and then continues towards the driver’s side of the car. Officer [REDACTED] now is out of view of the ICC. A right hand is observed moving in the interior of [REDACTED] car at approximately 9:13:24 p.m. The right hand appears to move from the front driver’s seat. On the wall adjacent to the passenger side of [REDACTED] car, a light moving from left to right or the front to back of [REDACTED] car, is observed at approximately 9:13:42 p.m. At approximately 9:14:32 p.m., the right hand is again observed moving from the same position. At approximately 9:15:22 p.m., the interior of [REDACTED] car is briefly illuminated. The illumination appears to come from the exterior of her car.

At approximately 9:16:50 p.m., [REDACTED] car moves slightly forward and abruptly stops. An apparent light is observed quickly moving from the driver’s side of the car. Movement is observed from the driver’s side and a person’s face, wearing a headband, is seen facing the driver’s side window. The same person is observed moving about, almost shaking back and forth, in and out of view of the camera. [REDACTED] car rocks side-to-side, which continues for approximately 7 seconds. At approximately 9:17:10 p.m., [REDACTED] windshield wipers turn on. Immediately prior, a flash of light is observed in the area above [REDACTED] car. At approximately 9:17:17 p.m., [REDACTED] car begins to reverse through the alley.

At approximately 9:17:24 p.m., a light from an apparent flashlight is briefly seen on the concrete wall moving erratically before Officer [REDACTED] is observed jogging/running towards the direction of her police car. At approximately 9:17:34 p.m., the police car begins moving forward out of the alley. At approximately 9:17:46 p.m., [REDACTED] car is seen moving in reverse on S. Kerfoot Ave. with the driver’s side door open. Officer [REDACTED] is then observed running towards [REDACTED] car. Officer [REDACTED] is positioned on the curbside of the street adjacent the driver’s side of [REDACTED] car and the passenger’s side of the police car. Several cars are on the street including a black car on the passenger’s side of [REDACTED] car. A car with its lights on is observed parked on the grass on the same side of the street as the parked car.

Officer [REDACTED] drives into the front of [REDACTED] car as [REDACTED] car is slowly rolling in reverse away from Officer [REDACTED] car, making contact at approximately 9:17:49 p.m. [REDACTED] car then hits a parked car. Specifically, [REDACTED] driver’s side door hits the passenger’s side of the

parked car. Both cars appear to come to a stop at approximately 9:17:52 p.m. [REDACTED] driver's side remains open and impacted against the parked black car.

At approximately 9:17:59 p.m., Officer [REDACTED] approaches the passenger side of [REDACTED] car with her flashlight in her left hand and opens the front passenger door. Prior to this, [REDACTED] is seen apparently yelling or screaming. About the time Officer [REDACTED] opens the front passenger side door, Officer [REDACTED] is observed walking around the rear of the parked car that [REDACTED] car is wedged against and then walking back towards the front of the same car. [REDACTED] is seen moving from the back seat on the passenger side of [REDACTED] car into the front passenger seat and then exits the car. It appears that [REDACTED] is wearing a headband like the one observed earlier in the footage at approximately 9:16:59 p.m.

At approximately 9:18:05 p.m., [REDACTED] is seen exiting her car and standing in the area between her driver's side door and the parked car and waving her hands in the air and appearing to yell. [REDACTED] re-enters her car and Officer [REDACTED] is again observed walking behind the parked car and [REDACTED] car to back passenger side door. [REDACTED] again exits her car, briefly raising her right arm then re-enters her car a second-time. At approximately 9:18:30 p.m., Officer [REDACTED] briefly walks away from the passenger side door, though returns. Officer [REDACTED] is seen walking around the parked car with a flashlight in hand before walking around the rear of [REDACTED] car, ultimately stopping at [REDACTED] driver side. [REDACTED] is still shown to be waving her hands in the air such that she is waving towards herself as if calling someone over. [REDACTED] driver's side window appears closed.

At approximately 9:18:52 p.m., Officer [REDACTED] is seen positioned next to the outside of [REDACTED] open driver's side door. It is not obvious what he is doing. Shortly after, he is seen apparently speaking to Officer [REDACTED]. At one point, he turns around towards the police car and a police radio and handcuffs are observed in his hand. At approximately 9:19:05 p.m. Officer [REDACTED] joins Officer [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] driver's side of her car, again on the outside of the driver's side door and begins removing her OC spray from her duty belt. [REDACTED] back is facing the officers now, and it appears she is partially outside the car and partially inside towards the driver's side back seat.¹⁰⁸

At approximately 9:19:11 p.m., Officer [REDACTED] discharges her OC spray in the direction of [REDACTED] her arm is raised up above the driver's side door. [REDACTED] back is still towards the officers. Officer [REDACTED] is observed discharging her spray in the direction of [REDACTED] until approximately 9:19:14 p.m. Once Officer [REDACTED] has stopped discharging the OC spray and her arm comes down, Officer [REDACTED] is seen turning his head towards his left side in view of the ICC with an apparent smile.

[REDACTED] is now entirely in her car. The officers walk out of view of the camera. At approximately 9:19:23 p.m. Officer [REDACTED] is observed standing atop the hood of the parked car with her flashlight in her left hand. Officer [REDACTED] points her firearm down at the car. [REDACTED] is in the front seat and appears to be turned and facing the back seat. [REDACTED] face is not visible.

¹⁰⁸ This is where [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] car seat is located.

At approximately 9:19:11 p.m. police emergency lights become visible south of [REDACTED] car's trunk. At approximately 9:19:29 p.m., an officer wearing a police hat, blue shirt and vest is seen striking the driver's side door with an object resembling a baton. A second officer is observed at the rear of the parked car. A civilian is briefly observed on the passenger side of [REDACTED] car before walking away. After striking the door three times, the officer faces the camera and is observed to be wearing glasses. At approximately 9:19:36 p.m., the same officer climbs over [REDACTED] and Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] police car. Officer [REDACTED] appears to remain on the hood of the parked black car. At this point, additional officers are on scene.

At approximately 9:19:39 p.m., [REDACTED] has turned back around in the front seat and is facing her front window. At approximately 9:19:45 p.m., [REDACTED] has her left hand extended up in the air and out of the driver's side of the car. She then exits the car with both her hands up in the air and faces in the direction of the rear of her car. Officer [REDACTED] enters the view of the ICC. He jumps upon the parked car, reaches over [REDACTED] driver's door and grabs [REDACTED] by the upper part of the back of her clothing. When Officer [REDACTED] grabs [REDACTED] she is still facing the rear of her car. Officer [REDACTED] moves out of view of the ICC and appears to leave the hood of the parked car. An officer in a white long sleeve shirt is similarly seen jumping upon the hood of the parked car. Another officer in apparently khaki colored pants holding a cylindrical object, possibly wooden, resembling a baton also jumps upon the parked black car.

The three officers appear to lift [REDACTED] up and onto the hood of the parked black car. [REDACTED] is face down on the hood of the car. At approximately 9:20:01 p.m., [REDACTED] appears to slide off the hood of the parked car to the ground. At the time [REDACTED] falls off the car Sgt [REDACTED] no longer has control of her, the officer wearing khakis still has hands on her, and Officer [REDACTED] is no longer visible. It is unclear if anyone out of view still has hands on [REDACTED] as she falls off the car hood. [REDACTED] is now out of view of the ICC and is no longer shown on camera. At approximately 9:20:10 p.m., an officer is seen removing [REDACTED] from the car and handing her to a female officer.¹⁰⁹

b. POD¹¹⁰ Video # [REDACTED]¹¹¹

The POD in this case rotates in a circular manner. [REDACTED] and the officers' cars are first observed in the alley at approximately 9:07:34 p.m. At approximately 9:09-9:10 p.m., apparent flashes or brightness of light (possible flashlights) are seen from the area where the cars are parked. At approximately 9:10:02 p.m., a person is seen walking behind [REDACTED] car. At approximately 9:13:34 p.m., the camera pans around and [REDACTED] car is seen driving in reverse out of the alley with her left door open. At this point, [REDACTED] is near the end of the alley where it merges with S. Kerfoot Ave. An officer, identified as Officer [REDACTED] is seen chasing after [REDACTED] car. A second officer, identified as Officer [REDACTED] is seen standing up in the alley near the light pole. [REDACTED] car continues in reverse with her driver's door open and her headlights on, eventually going out of frame. At approximately 9:13:50 p.m. Officer [REDACTED] continues to run after her car. At approximately 9:13:53 p.m., Officer [REDACTED] begins driving the police car out of the alley. The POD video does not capture Officers [REDACTED] car striking [REDACTED] car.

¹⁰⁹ See Attachments 43.

¹¹⁰ POD stands for police observation device.

¹¹¹ See Attachment 39.

c. OEMC Audio Evidence: [REDACTED] 911 Call, Radio Transmissions and Event Queries¹¹²

[REDACTED] called 911 at approximately 9:09 p.m. Portions of her call are indecipherable. In summary, [REDACTED] stated the police are threatening to mace her. Crying and screaming (not from [REDACTED]) is heard in the background. [REDACTED] provided the dispatcher with her location of [REDACTED] adding that she is at her home trying to go into her driveway. [REDACTED] continued to explain that the police are threatening her and her children. [REDACTED] is heard telling [REDACTED] to be quiet. [REDACTED] asks for a lieutenant. [REDACTED] again provides her name and the police car's number. [REDACTED] provided Officer [REDACTED] star number and said an officer covered up her badge. [REDACTED] then read an officer's star number to the dispatcher.

[REDACTED] called 911 again at approximately 9:11 p.m., stating she needs the police and a lieutenant to come. She said she is calling her neighbors out and the police are harassing her and her little children. [REDACTED] said she asked the officers to back up and let her in her driveway, but they put their high beams on and threatened to mace her for no reason. A female voice, other than [REDACTED] is heard in the background screaming what sounds to be "please help me." After providing her cell phone number, [REDACTED] asks the dispatcher to hold on one moment stating she is calling her neighbors.

[REDACTED] then returns and informs the dispatcher that the officer is banging on her door and threatening her daughter. [REDACTED] can be overheard stating "let me take your picture too." A female voice, other than [REDACTED] is heard crying and screaming "leave her alone." [REDACTED] tells the dispatcher to bring a lieutenant. [REDACTED] is heard saying, "don't pull on my car door," "don't do that." [REDACTED] also indicates that someone has a firearm out on her. Screaming and crying continues for some time. During this time [REDACTED] continues to state they pulled a firearm on her. Apparent tires screeching, and horn honking is also heard.

[REDACTED] is then heard yelling, "they trying to kill us" and "they pulled a firearm out on me and my kids." [REDACTED] is also heard stating what sounds to be, "move [REDACTED] and "move back [REDACTED]" Apparent tires screeching, and horn honking is heard again. Substantial screaming is also heard. A male voice is heard at 3:15 saying "[REDACTED] Kerfoot" with the rest indecipherable. At approximately 3:34 an apparent car door is heard closing. During this time, [REDACTED] is heard stating, among other statements, "come here y'all" and "they put a gun on me and my kids." At approximately 3:55-3:58 a male voice is heard yelling "get out" and "I'm not going to tell you again." At approximately 4:01-4:03 it sounds as if [REDACTED] states, "I'll wait for the police" and "let me go." A male voice is again heard but the statements are incomprehensible. The call continues for approximately two additional minutes with much of the captured audio indecipherable.

VI. LEGAL STANDARD

For each Allegation COPA must make one of the following findings:

1. Sustained - where it is determined the allegation is supported by a preponderance of the evidence;

¹¹² See Attachments 19-29, 46-47, 87-90 and 145-149.

2. Not Sustained - where it is determined there is insufficient evidence to prove the allegations by a preponderance of the evidence;
3. Unfounded - where it is determined by clear and convincing evidence that an allegation is false or not factual; or
4. Exonerated - where it is determined by clear and convincing evidence that the conduct described in the allegation occurred, but it is lawful and proper.

A **preponderance of evidence** can be described as evidence indicating that it is **more likely than not** that the conduct occurred and violated Department policy. *See Avery v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.*, 216 Ill. 2d 100, 191 (2005), (a proposition is proved by a preponderance of the evidence when it has found to be more probably true than not). If the evidence gathered in an investigation establishes that it is more likely that the misconduct occurred, even if by a narrow margin, then the preponderance of the evidence standard is met.

Clear and convincing evidence is a higher standard than a preponderance of the evidence but lower than the "beyond-a-reasonable doubt" standard required to convict a person of a criminal offense. See *e.g.*, *People v. Coan*, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036 (2016). Clear and Convincing can be defined as a "degree of proof, which, considering all the evidence in the case, produces the firm and abiding belief that it is highly probable that the proposition . . . is true." *Id.* at ¶ 28.

VII. ANALYSIS

a. Preponderance of the Evidence Standard

The standard of proof in administrative cases investigated by COPA is a preponderance of the evidence. A preponderance of evidence can be described as evidence that makes it more likely than not that the alleged misconduct took place. *See Avery v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.*, 216 Ill. 2d 100, 191 (2005) (a proposition is proved by a preponderance of the evidence when it has found to be more probably true than not). If the evidence gathered in an investigation establishes that it is more likely that the misconduct occurred than that it did not occur, even if by a narrow margin, then the standard of proof has been met.¹¹³

b. Analysis of the Allegations

1. **There is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that Officer [REDACTED] stated words to the effect of, "Bitch move the fucking car back" to [REDACTED] or that Officer [REDACTED] stated words to the effect of "What the fuck are you reaching for" to [REDACTED]**

[REDACTED] alleges that Officer [REDACTED] directed profanity at her after exiting her police vehicle stating words to the effect of, "Bitch move the fucking car back." Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] deny that Officer [REDACTED] stated words to the effect of "Bitch move the fucking car back." There

¹¹³ In criminal cases the standard of proof is beyond a reasonable doubt, which is a significantly higher evidentiary standard than the preponderance of the evidence standard that applies to COPA's administrative findings.

is no independent evidence to prove or disprove that Officer [REDACTED] stated words to the effect of, “Bitch move the fucking car back” in the alley. Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Not Sustained for Allegation #1 against Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]**

[REDACTED] alleges that Officer [REDACTED] stated words to the effect of “What the fuck are you reaching” to her in the alley. Officer [REDACTED] denied using profanity and Officer [REDACTED] denied hearing Officer [REDACTED] direct any profanity at [REDACTED]. There is no independent to prove or disprove that Officer [REDACTED] stated words to the effect of, “What the fuck are you reaching” to [REDACTED] in the alley. Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Not Sustained for Allegation #3 against Officer [REDACTED]**

2. There is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that Officer [REDACTED] intentionally covered her nameplate during the incident

[REDACTED] alleges that Officer [REDACTED] intentionally covered her nameplate after the 911 operator requested Officer [REDACTED] name. Officer [REDACTED] denied observing Officer [REDACTED] intentionally covering her nameplate. Officer [REDACTED] denied intentionally covering her nameplate but stated that she regularly places her hands in or on her vest during police encounters and that she likely did this during her encounter with [REDACTED]. A preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that it is more likely than not that Officer [REDACTED] covered her nameplate during at least portion of the incident.

Nonetheless, there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that Officer [REDACTED] *intentionally* covered her nameplate and some circumstantial evidence supports Officer [REDACTED] assertion that she covered the nameplate accidentally. First, it is undisputed that Officer [REDACTED] did not cover her star number and [REDACTED] in fact provided Officer [REDACTED] star number to the 911 operator.¹¹⁴ Second, radio transmissions demonstrate that Officer [REDACTED] specifically requested that a sergeant respond to the incident, supporting an inference that she was not attempting to hide her involvement in the incident.¹¹⁵ Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Not Sustained** for Allegation #2 against Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

3. Officer [REDACTED] intentionally crashed her police vehicle into a vehicle occupied by [REDACTED] and her daughters in violation of Department policy.

Officer [REDACTED] admitted to IPRA investigators that she intentionally made “contact” with [REDACTED] vehicle.¹¹⁶ Officer [REDACTED] stated that she made “contact” with [REDACTED] vehicle because [REDACTED] had used her vehicle as a deadly weapon and she wanted to stop [REDACTED] from using her vehicle as a weapon again.¹¹⁷ The ICC footage conclusively demonstrates that Officer [REDACTED] crashed her police vehicle into [REDACTED] vehicle.

Officer [REDACTED] actions constituted excessive force and violated Department policy. An officer’s use of force must be objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances confronting them.¹¹⁸ Officer [REDACTED] decision to crash her police vehicle into [REDACTED] vehicle was objectively unreasonable. Officer [REDACTED] was required to modify her level of force in relation

¹¹⁴ See Att. 87.

¹¹⁵ See Att. 90.

¹¹⁶ See Att. 293 at 87-92.

¹¹⁷ *Id.*

¹¹⁸ See General Order G03-02 (effective Oct. 1, 2002).

to [REDACTED] level of resistance.¹¹⁹ Even assuming *arguendo* that [REDACTED] had used deadly force against Officer [REDACTED] by dragging her face down while reversing her vehicle at a high rate of speed in the alley, [REDACTED] posed no realistic threat to Officer [REDACTED] or any other person at the time Officer [REDACTED] crashed into [REDACTED] vehicle in the street at or near [REDACTED]. By the time Officer [REDACTED] turned out of the alley, [REDACTED] at most, was reversing the wrong way down a one-way street at a very slow rate of speed towards a parked vehicle. A reasonable officer with police training would have accounted for the risk that crashing into [REDACTED] vehicle posed to [REDACTED] children inside the vehicle.¹²⁰ A reasonable officer would have also recognized that [REDACTED] flight could have been effectively stopped through other methods such as using her police vehicle to “box-in” or block [REDACTED] vehicle. Even assuming *arguendo* that crashing into [REDACTED] vehicle was the only effective method to stop [REDACTED] flight, Officer [REDACTED] did not need to crash into [REDACTED] vehicle at the rate of speed she used.

Alternatively, Department policy prohibits “forceful collisions” and “ramming” during a motor vehicle pursuit.¹²¹ If Officer [REDACTED] was not technically in a “motor vehicle pursuit” then her actions violated General Order G03-03-02 (effective June 1, 2003), by not adhering to basic traffic-safety practices. Forceful collisions and ramming clearly do not adhere to basic traffic-safety practices.

For these reasons, COPA recommends a finding of **Sustained** for Allegation #3 against Officer [REDACTED].

Officer [REDACTED] admitted that he observed Officer [REDACTED] crash into [REDACTED] vehicle and the ICC footage demonstrates that Officer [REDACTED] was running directly towards [REDACTED] vehicle right before the crash.¹²² Officer [REDACTED] actions constituted clear misconduct and Officer [REDACTED] had a duty to report the misconduct.¹²³ It is undisputed that Officer [REDACTED] did not report the misconduct as required by General Order 08-01-02.¹²⁴ Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Sustained** for Allegation #6 against Officer [REDACTED].

4. Officer [REDACTED] did not violate Department policy by spraying [REDACTED] with OC spray while [REDACTED] children were present

It is undisputed that Officer [REDACTED] sprayed [REDACTED] with OC spray at or near [REDACTED]. Department policy permits officers to use OC spray against active resisters.¹²⁵ An active resister is defined as a subject “whose actions attempt to create distance between that person and the member’s reach with the intent to avoid physical control and/or defeat the arrest.” The ICC footage from Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] police vehicle demonstrates that [REDACTED] was moving in and out of her vehicle, flailing her arms, creating distance between herself and the

¹¹⁹ See General Order G03-02-01 (effective May 16, 2012).

¹²⁰ Officer [REDACTED] ultimately admitted to IPRA investigators that she knew that [REDACTED] children were in the vehicle (see Att. 293 at 89) and any belief to the contrary would have been objectively unreasonable as Officer [REDACTED] had observed the children in the vehicle prior to [REDACTED] reversing out of the alley and there was no realistic opportunity for the children to exit the vehicle prior to the crash.

¹²¹ See General Order G03-03-01 (effective June 1, 2003).

¹²² Att. 257 at 87.

¹²³ See General Order G08-01-02 (effective as March 17, 2013).

¹²⁴ Officer [REDACTED] asserted that he did not believe Officer [REDACTED] actions constituted misconduct. However, Officer [REDACTED] subjective belief is not controlling especially when Officer [REDACTED] clearly violated CPD directives.

¹²⁵ See General Order G03-02-02 (effective May 16, 2012).

officers, and otherwise actively resisting arrest.¹²⁶ Therefore, a reasonable officer would have classified [REDACTED] as an active resister at the time Officer [REDACTED] sprayed [REDACTED] with OC spray.

Nonetheless, Officer [REDACTED] use of the OC spray was excessive under the totality of the circumstances. A reasonable officer with police training would recognize that OC spray is a force option which is likely to pose a risk of injury to other individuals in the immediate proximity. In this case, other officers were in the immediate proximity attempting to arrest [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] children were inside the vehicle.¹²⁷ Indeed, Officer [REDACTED] noted that the OC spray caused him to “brace” as he reacts to the OC spray getting in his eyes. A reasonable officer would have recognized that other force options were available to gain [REDACTED] compliance which would not pose a risk to [REDACTED] children or the other officers attempting to arrest [REDACTED]. Therefore, Officer [REDACTED] use of OC spray was objectively unreasonable under the totality of the circumstances.

Officer [REDACTED] admitted that he witnessed Officer [REDACTED] use OC spray on [REDACTED]. However, Officer [REDACTED] had a different perspective of the encounter and Department policy does not expressly prohibit the use of OC spray when children are present. Therefore, Officer [REDACTED] did not have sufficient information to determine that Officer [REDACTED] use of the OC spray constituted excessive force.

For these reasons, COPA recommends a finding of **Sustained** for Allegation #4 against Officer [REDACTED] and a finding of **Unfounded** for Allegation #7 against Officer [REDACTED].

5. There is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove that Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] pointed their firearms at [REDACTED] without justification

The Chicago Police Department does not have an explicit policy governing when an officer may point his or her firearm at a person. However, pointing a firearm at a person constitutes the use of force and therefore must be objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances. *See Jacobs v. City of Chicago*, 215 F.3d 758, 773-74 (7th Cir. 2000).

[REDACTED] stated that Officer [REDACTED] pointed his firearm at her in the alley. Officer [REDACTED] admitted that she pointed her firearm at [REDACTED] in the alley. Officer [REDACTED] did not recall pointing his firearm at [REDACTED] in the alley or at any other point during the incident in his interviews with IPRA investigators but stated during [REDACTED] criminal trial that he did pull his firearm in the alley.¹²⁸ Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] both assert that [REDACTED] made a quick movement toward the floor of her vehicle while in the alley without any communication, and that they could not see [REDACTED] hands. [REDACTED] asserts that she reached for her purse immediately after Officer [REDACTED] requested her license and insurance. There is no independent evidence to corroborate what occurred during this portion of the incident.¹²⁹ This portion of the incident was not captured by the

¹²⁶ As explained below, the officers had probable cause to arrest [REDACTED]. Regardless, under Illinois law it is unlawful to resist even an unlawful arrest. *See* 720 ILCS 5/7-7.

¹²⁷ The ICC footage demonstrates that [REDACTED] had already exited vehicle prior to Officer [REDACTED] discharging her OC spray at [REDACTED]. However, the ICC footage demonstrates that [REDACTED] was still inside the vehicle.

¹²⁸ The May 21, 2013, case supplemental report also reflects that Officer [REDACTED] told Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that he unholstered his firearm in the alley. Officer [REDACTED] provided his first statement to IPRA investigators almost three and half years after the incident.

¹²⁹ Officer [REDACTED] also admitted that she pointed her firearm at [REDACTED] in the street at or near [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] stated that she unholstered her firearm and pointed it at [REDACTED] because [REDACTED] kept moving in and out of the vehicle and she did not know what [REDACTED] was reaching for. As explained above, [REDACTED] was an active resister during this portion of the incident and in light of the totality of the circumstances, Officer [REDACTED] decision to point her firearm at [REDACTED] was objectively reasonable.

ICC footage. Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Not Sustained** for Allegation #5 against Officer [REDACTED] and Allegations, #5 and #8 against Officer [REDACTED]

6. Officer [REDACTED] Sgt. [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] did not violate policy by pulling [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle

The ICC footage demonstrates that only Officer [REDACTED] Sgt. [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] lifted [REDACTED] up and pulled her across the hood of the parked vehicle during the incident. However, Officer [REDACTED] Sgt. [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] actions did not violate Department policy. Although [REDACTED] raised her hands in the air immediately prior to the officers lifting her up and pulling her across the parked vehicle,¹³⁰ the officers were permitted to take reasonable steps to immediately apprehend and arrest [REDACTED]. There is clear and convincing evidence which demonstrates Officer [REDACTED] Sgt. [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] actions were objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances. [REDACTED] was continuously moving in and out of her vehicle while ignoring police orders, and the officers reasonably believed that [REDACTED] would continue to do so to evade apprehension or possibly secure a weapon. The officer's took actions to prevent her from doing so by bringing [REDACTED] on to the hood of the car. Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Exonerated** for Allegations #9 and #17 against Officer [REDACTED] and Allegations #1 and #9 against Sgt. [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED]. COPA further recommends a finding of **Unfounded** for Allegations #6, #10, and #14 against Officer [REDACTED]. Allegation #13 against Officer [REDACTED]. Allegation #5 for Sgt. [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] and Allegations #1, #5, and #9 against Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and Sgts. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

7. [REDACTED] slid to the ground from the parked vehicle

There is no evidence that any officer took [REDACTED] to the ground from the hood of the parked vehicle. The ICC footage demonstrates that [REDACTED] began to slide off the vehicle as Sgt. [REDACTED] stepped off the hood of the parked vehicle. At this point, Sgt. [REDACTED] body weight no longer held [REDACTED] in place on the hood of the parked vehicle. There is no evidence that Officer [REDACTED] Sgt. [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] knew or had reason to know that [REDACTED] would subsequently slide to the ground on her own accord or that the officers acted in a reckless fashion. Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Unfounded** for Allegations #7, #11, and #15 against Officer [REDACTED]. Allegations #10, #14 and #18 against Officer [REDACTED]. Allegations #2, #6, and #10 against Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and Sgts. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

8. There is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove that any officer kicked and/or struck [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] alleges that after she was thrown to the ground that officers kicked her and struck her across the body. There is no independent evidence to corroborate this allegation. The available video footage did not capture this portion of the incident¹³¹ and none of the civilian witnesses observed any officer kick or punch [REDACTED] while [REDACTED] was on the ground.¹³² [REDACTED] medical

¹³⁰ The ICC footage demonstrates that [REDACTED] raised her hands only after Officer [REDACTED] pointed her firearm at [REDACTED]

¹³¹ The portion of the ICC footage that captured the incident does not reflect any officer kicking or striking [REDACTED]

¹³² However, many of the civilian witnesses were relatively far away from the relevant area and may not have been able to see the alleged kicks and strikes.

records also do not reflect that she suffered injuries consistent with the officers kicking or striking her multiple times. All of the involved officers denied kicking and striking [REDACTED] or witnessing any officer kick or strike [REDACTED]¹³³ Nonetheless, there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that none of the officers kicked or struck [REDACTED] at all. Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and Sgt. [REDACTED] were all at least in the immediate vicinity at the time [REDACTED] slid from the vehicle and therefore could have possibly kicked and/or struck [REDACTED] or observed other officers kick and/or strike [REDACTED] as [REDACTED] alleged. Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Not Sustained** for Allegations #8, #9, #12, #13, #16, and #17 against Officer [REDACTED] Allegations #11, #12, #15, #16, #19, and #20 against Officer [REDACTED] and Allegations #3, #4, #7, #8, #11, and #12 against Sgt. [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED]

Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and Sgt. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] all deny being in the immediate vicinity of [REDACTED] when the alleged kicks and punches likely would have occurred (i.e. immediately after [REDACTED] slid off the hood of the parked vehicle and Officers [REDACTED] Sgt. [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] approached [REDACTED] to arrest her).¹³⁴ There is clear and convincing evidence to demonstrate that that these officers did not kick and/or strike [REDACTED] or observe any officers kick and or strike [REDACTED]¹³⁵ Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Unfounded** for Allegations #3, #4, #7, #8, #11, and #12 against Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and Sgt. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

9. All of the involved officers had probable cause to seize and arrest [REDACTED]

An officer must have probable cause to arrest a subject. *People v. Johnson*, 408 Ill. App. 3d 107, 119 (1st Dist. 2010). “Probable cause to arrest exists when the totality of the facts and circumstances known to a police officer would lead a person of reasonable caution to believe that the person apprehended has committed a crime, and its existence depends on the totality of the circumstances at the time of the arrest.” *Id.* The officer’s subjective belief is not determinative; rather probable cause is an objective standard. *Id.* Where officers are investigating or are working together, “the knowledge of each constitutes the knowledge of all, and probable cause can be established from all the information collectively received by the officers.” *People v. Long*, 369 Ill. App. 3d 860, 867 (2d Dist. 2007).

In the instant case, Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both personally observed [REDACTED] reverse in the alley at a high rate of speed when Officer [REDACTED] was in the immediate vicinity of [REDACTED] vehicle. Although [REDACTED] disputes that she grabbed Officer [REDACTED] vest and that Officer [REDACTED] was dragged or struck by her vehicle, [REDACTED] admits that Officer [REDACTED] was in the immediate vicinity of the driver side door when she began to reverse. The ICC footage demonstrates that

¹³³ Officer [REDACTED] TRR listed “kicks” as one of the use of force options employed by Officer [REDACTED] during the incident. However, Officer [REDACTED] did not author the TRR. Officer [REDACTED] stated that she did not recall any physical interaction with [REDACTED] after Officer [REDACTED] Sgt. [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] removed her from the wedged-in area and this is when [REDACTED] asserts the kicks and strikes occurred. The ICC footage reflects that Officer [REDACTED] stepped off the parked vehicle and out of frame as Officer [REDACTED] Sgt. [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] extracted [REDACTED] from the wedged-in area.

¹³⁴ All of the remaining accused officers except Officer [REDACTED] assert they arrived at the scene after [REDACTED] was in custody. Officer [REDACTED] was on the scene, but the ICC footage corroborates her assertion that she was focused on securing [REDACTED] and taking [REDACTED] to safety when the alleged kicks and strikes would have occurred.

¹³⁵ The corroborating evidence includes the OEMC event query and GPS data (when available) reflecting the officers’ approximate arrival times. The remaining officers were also not identified as being in the immediate vicinity during the relevant time period on the ICC footage from Officer [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] police vehicle.

█████ reversed her vehicle in an abrupt and rapid fashion and that █████ driver's side front door was open at least as the car continued to reverse down the alley.¹³⁶ █████ has provided inconsistent accounts about what exactly occurred as the vehicle reversed, but admitted during her civil deposition that Officer █████ fell as she began to reverse.¹³⁷ Officer █████ medical records and the ET photos corroborate that █████ reversal, at a minimum, caused her to fall to the ground resulting in Officer █████ sustaining some injuries.¹³⁸

The totality of the facts and circumstances that confronted Officer █████ and Officer █████ would lead an objectively reasonable officer to believe that █████ had committed at least the crime of reckless conduct (720 ILCS 5/12-5).¹³⁹ Indeed, Judge Sacks ultimately found █████ guilty of reckless conduct beyond a reasonable doubt—a much higher legal standard than probable cause—at █████ criminal trial.¹⁴⁰

Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Exonerated** for Allegations #18 and #19 against Officer █████ Allegation #21 against Officer █████ Allegation #13 against Sgt. █████ and Officers █████ and █████ and a finding of **Unfounded** for Allegation #13 against Officers █████ and █████ Detectives █████ and █████ and Sgts. █████ and █████¹⁴²

10. There is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove that Officer █████ or Officer █████ made any willful false statements relating to this incident

COPA's predecessor agency, IPRA, served twenty Rule 14 allegations against Officer █████ and eighteen Rule 14 allegations against Officer █████ To sustain a Rule 14 allegation, the evidence must prove that the officer willfully made a material false statement. In other words, the evidence must demonstrate that the officer intentionally misrepresented a material fact and not merely that the officer misperceived what occurred or inaccurately recalled what occurred. In the instant case, there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that Officer █████ or Officer █████ willfully made any material false statements relating to this incident.

11. Officers █████ and █████ did not make any false statements about the initial encounter being a traffic stop.

A traffic stop is a seizure under the Fourth Amendment. *See Whren v. United States*, 517 U.S. 806, 809-10 (1996). A lawful traffic stop requires “at least [an] articulable and reasonable suspicion that the particular person stopped is breaking the law,” including traffic law. *United*

¹³⁶ █████ driver side front is not visible when she first begins to reverse. █████ disputes Officer █████ and Officer █████ contention that her driver's side front door was open as she began to reverse.

¹³⁷ Att. 338 at 174.

¹³⁸ See Atts. 58, 78, 330.

¹³⁹ A person commits reckless conduct when he or she, by any means lawful or unlawful, recklessly performs an act or acts that: (1) cause bodily harm to or endanger the safety of another person; or (2) cause great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement to another person. 720 ILCS 5/12-5. Although Reckless Conduct is not listed as an offense in █████ arrest report, the relevant inquiry is whether the officers objectively had probable cause to seize and arrest █████. *See Long*, 369 Ill. App. 3d at 867.

¹⁴⁰ Officers █████ and Officer █████ also had at least reasonable suspicion to conduct a traffic stop at the beginning of the encounter because of █████ use of her high beam lights in the alley. *See Section(VI)(10)(i) below.*

¹⁴¹ Officer █████ and Officer █████ knowledge may be imputed to all the other officers working with them to arrest █████. *See Long*, 369 Ill. App. 3d at 867. Moreover, responding officers could reasonably rely on Officer █████ statement over radio which asserted that Officer █████ was dragged.

¹⁴² There is no credible evidence that these officers participated in any substantive manner in █████ arrest.

States v. Rodriguez-Escalera, 884 F.3d 661, 667-68 (7th Cir. 2018). An officer's subjective intent is not controlling; even where officers hope to effectuate a goal unrelated to addressing a traffic violation, intent alone does not invalidate a traffic stop that is otherwise objectively justified by reasonable articulable suspicion. *See Whren*, 517 U.S. at 812.

The arrest and case incident report reflect that Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] initiated a traffic stop in the alley near [REDACTED].¹⁴³ Officer [REDACTED] asserts that the initial encounter was not a traffic stop and that she exited their vehicle to request that [REDACTED] move her vehicle. Officer [REDACTED] asserts that he intended to initiate a traffic stop for [REDACTED] illegal use of her high beams.

The arrest report and case incident report were authored by Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and not Officer [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] did not recall informing anyone that the initial encounter was a traffic stop.¹⁴⁴ Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] could not recall if they spoke to Officer [REDACTED] about the incident but attributed the information in the case incident report and arrest report to Officer [REDACTED]. There is no video or audio record of any interview Officers [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] conducted with Officer [REDACTED]. There is insufficient evidence to determine whether Officer [REDACTED] specifically described the initial encounter as a traffic stop to Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] or if there was a misunderstanding between Officer [REDACTED] and Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].¹⁴⁵ Regardless, the ICC footage demonstrates that [REDACTED] turned on her high beam in the alley near [REDACTED] Avenue right after encountering Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] police vehicle, which objectively justified a traffic stop.¹⁴⁶ Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Unfounded** for Allegation #20 against Officer [REDACTED] and Allegation #22 against Officer [REDACTED].

12. There is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that Officer [REDACTED] made any false statements about the initial encounter with [REDACTED] in the alley

The May 21, 2013, case supplementary report reflects that Officer [REDACTED] informed Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that he and Officer [REDACTED] gestured to [REDACTED] to back up her vehicle, but that instead, [REDACTED] drove forward, flashed her lights, and honked her horn. The ICC footage corroborates that [REDACTED] turned on her high beams and [REDACTED] admitted to honking her horn in the alley. However, [REDACTED] asserts that neither Officer [REDACTED] nor Officer [REDACTED] made any gestures for her to back up. Both Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] assert that they gestured for [REDACTED] to back up. There is no independent evidence to prove or disprove that this occurred. Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Not Sustained** for Allegation #27 against Officer [REDACTED].

¹⁴³ Att. 6 and Att. 11.

¹⁴⁴ Att. 293 at 117-118.

¹⁴⁵ Alternatively, it is possible that Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] spoke to Officer [REDACTED] or another officer who described the initial encounter as a traffic stop.

¹⁴⁶ The Chicago Municipal Code provides that, “[o]n approaching another vehicle proceeding in an opposite direction and when within not less than 350 feet of such vehicle, the operator of a motor vehicle equipped with electric headlight or headlights shall dim such headlight or headlights.” Chicago Municipal Code § 09-40-90. [REDACTED] asserts that she accidentally turned on her high beams, but even if her assertion is true, [REDACTED] still technically violated a traffic law.

13. There is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove that [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] struck Officer [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] asserts that neither she nor [REDACTED] struck Officer [REDACTED] in the alley or at any other time. Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] allege that [REDACTED] struck Officer [REDACTED] in the alley. Officer [REDACTED] alleges that [REDACTED] also struck her in the alley.¹⁴⁷ There is insufficient independent evidence to determine what occurred. The ICC footage did not directly capture this portion of the incident.¹⁴⁸ The ICC footage does appear to demonstrate that there was some type confrontation involving [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] during this portion of the incident. Specifically, [REDACTED] vehicle clearly shakes, and [REDACTED] can be seen flailing her arms and moving her head. However, the ICC footage did not capture what exactly occurred during this portion of the incident.¹⁴⁹ The ICC footage also does not clearly show whether [REDACTED] moved into the driver's seat or by the front console during this portion of the incident as Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] allege. Because there is insufficient evidence to determine whether [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] struck Officer [REDACTED] there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that Officer [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] falsely stated that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] struck Officer [REDACTED] in violation of Rule 14. Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Not Sustained** for Allegations #22, #23, #25, #26, #29, #30, #33, and #34 against Officer [REDACTED] and Allegations #24, #25, #28, #29, #34, and #39 for Officer [REDACTED]

14. There is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove that Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] for her driver's license and insurance

[REDACTED] asserts that Officer [REDACTED] only asked for her license and insurance one time. Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] assert that they asked for [REDACTED] license and insurance multiple times. There is no independent evidence to prove or disprove that Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] asked for [REDACTED] license multiple times. Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Not Sustained** for Allegations #21 and #32 against Officer [REDACTED] and Allegation #23 against Officer [REDACTED]

15. There is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that Officer [REDACTED] or Officer [REDACTED] willfully misrepresented Officer [REDACTED] collision with [REDACTED] vehicle.

There are two main discrepancies between Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] purported accounts of the collision as memorialized in the case incident, arrest report, case supplementary reports and [REDACTED] account of the collision.

First, the reports reflect that [REDACTED] vehicle struck a parked vehicle, but [REDACTED] asserts that her vehicle struck the parked vehicle only *after* Officer [REDACTED] crashed into her vehicle (i.e.

¹⁴⁷ Officer [REDACTED] provided inconsistent accounts regarding whether he observed [REDACTED] strike Officer [REDACTED] in the alley. During the criminal trial, IPRA statements, and civil deposition, Officer [REDACTED] asserted that he observed [REDACTED] grab Officer [REDACTED] by the vest after [REDACTED] struck Officer [REDACTED] and did not reference observing [REDACTED] strike Officer [REDACTED]. However, the May 21, 2013, case supplementary report reflects that Officer [REDACTED] told Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that he also observed [REDACTED] strike Officer [REDACTED]. There is no audio or video record of this interview.

¹⁴⁸ Specifically, the ICC footage does not show the driver's side portion of [REDACTED] vehicle.

¹⁴⁹ See Att. 42 at 8:24-8:48. [REDACTED] alleges that she was attempting to prevent Officer [REDACTED] from opening her driver's side door and Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] allege that the driver's side door was already open, and that Officer [REDACTED] was partially inside the vehicle during this portion of the incident.

that the force of Officer [REDACTED] police vehicle propelled [REDACTED] vehicle into the parked vehicle).¹⁵⁰ [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] crashed into a parked vehicle in his statement to IPRA investigators.¹⁵¹ The ICC footage captured this portion of the incident. However, the ICC footage does not conclusively demonstrate whether [REDACTED] vehicle struck the parked vehicle slightly before or slightly after Officer [REDACTED] crashed into [REDACTED] vehicle. Nonetheless, at a minimum, the ICC footage demonstrates that [REDACTED] vehicle was extremely close to the parked vehicle immediately prior to Officer [REDACTED] police vehicle striking [REDACTED] vehicle, so it was reasonable that the officers could have perceived [REDACTED] vehicle as having struck another vehicle. Under the circumstances, this discrepancy is an insufficient basis to sustain a Rule 14 violation against Officers [REDACTED] and/or [REDACTED].

Second, the case incident report, arrest report, and the May 21, 2013, case supplementary report summarizing Officer [REDACTED] May 13, 2013, statement to Detective [REDACTED] do not expressly state that Officer [REDACTED] crashed into [REDACTED] vehicle.¹⁵² The case incident report and arrest report reference Officer [REDACTED] blocking [REDACTED] from fleeing, while the portion of the case supplementary report summarizing Officer [REDACTED] statement to Detective [REDACTED] simply states that [REDACTED] vehicle became wedged between two cars.¹⁵³ While the accounts of the collision in the reports are technically accurate, they are incomplete. The ICC footage demonstrates that Officer [REDACTED] used her police vehicle to strike [REDACTED] vehicle. Indeed, Officer [REDACTED] admitted to this conduct in her criminal court testimony, statements to IPRA investigators, and in her civil deposition. Officer [REDACTED] has also consistently stated that Officer [REDACTED] used her police vehicle to strike [REDACTED] vehicle.¹⁵⁴ However, neither Officer [REDACTED] nor Officer [REDACTED] authored the relevant reports and there is no audio or video recording of any of the interviews that were given to Detective [REDACTED]. Therefore, there is no record of the exact questions Officer [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] were asked to answer or any way to determine whether a good-faith miscommunication or misunderstanding occurred during these statements. There is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that Officers [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] failed to disclose that Officer [REDACTED] crashed into [REDACTED] vehicle or willfully misrepresented the collision during their interviews.

Finally, there are additional discrepancies relating to the collision with Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] testimony in [REDACTED] criminal case.¹⁵⁵

Officer [REDACTED] testified in the criminal trial that she observed Officer [REDACTED] trying to enter [REDACTED] vehicle and she observed [REDACTED] moving in and out of her vehicle *prior* to Officer [REDACTED]

¹⁵⁰ Officer [REDACTED] asserted that [REDACTED] struck the parked vehicle in his statement to IPRA investigators. Officer [REDACTED] provided somewhat inconsistent statements on this issue and it is unclear whether she personally observed [REDACTED] vehicle strike the parked vehicle or instead relied on what she learned after the fact from Officer [REDACTED] and/or her own review of the ICC footage.

¹⁵¹ Att. 163 at 7.

¹⁵² See Atts. 6, 10, and 17. Officer [REDACTED] made a second statement to ASA [REDACTED] that is memorialized in the May 30, 2013, case supplementary report. This summary notes that Officer [REDACTED] stated she struck the front of [REDACTED] vehicle. See Att. 18.

¹⁵³ Officer [REDACTED] did not recall saying this to Detective [REDACTED] Att. 331 at 8. The portion of the case supplementary report summarizing Officer [REDACTED] statement to Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] does reflect that Officer [REDACTED] stated that Officer [REDACTED] struck [REDACTED] vehicle with her police vehicle.

¹⁵⁴ It is unlikely that the information in the case incident report and arrest report came from Officer [REDACTED] because Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] do not recall interviewing Officer [REDACTED]. The relevant portion of the May 21, 2013, case supplementary report clearly cannot be attributed to Officer [REDACTED] as Detective [REDACTED] did not interview Officer [REDACTED]. The summary of Officer [REDACTED] interview with Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in the case supplementary report does reference Officer [REDACTED] striking [REDACTED] vehicle.

¹⁵⁵ IPRA also served a Rule 14 allegation against Officer [REDACTED] for testifying that [REDACTED] vehicle struck a parked vehicle in [REDACTED] criminal case. The analysis for that allegation is the same as above.

crashing into [REDACTED] vehicle.¹⁵⁶ The ICC footage demonstrates that the events Officer [REDACTED] described in her criminal court testimony occurred *after* she crashed her police vehicle into [REDACTED] vehicle. However, there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that Officer [REDACTED] intentionally misrepresented the timing of these events while testifying rather than mistakenly conflated the timing of the events. Indeed, Officer [REDACTED] criminal court testimony, if true, would have made her decision to intentionally use her police vehicle to strike [REDACTED] even more egregious.

Officer [REDACTED] testified in the criminal trial that he observed [REDACTED] strike a vehicle and then observed “someone” crash in [REDACTED] car into a squad car. While Officer [REDACTED] could have specified that he observed Officer [REDACTED] crash into [REDACTED] vehicle, his statement is accurate, and it is unclear if he directly observed Officer [REDACTED] driving the squad car out of the alley at the time of the incident or simply learned about this after the fact.

For these reasons, COPA recommends a finding of **Not Sustained** for Allegations #24, #28, #37, #38, and #39 against Officer [REDACTED] and Allegations #26, #31, and #37 against Officer [REDACTED]

16. There is insufficient evidence Officer [REDACTED] willfully misrepresented not observing Officer [REDACTED] discharge her OC spray at [REDACTED]

The May 30, 2013, case supplementary report memorializes Officer [REDACTED] statements to ASA [REDACTED] and Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and notes that Officer [REDACTED] stated that he did not observe Officer [REDACTED] discharge OC spray at [REDACTED].¹⁵⁷ The ICC footage demonstrates that Officer [REDACTED] was standing next to Officer [REDACTED] when she discharged her OC spray at [REDACTED]. In his statements to IPRA investigators and in his civil deposition, Officer [REDACTED] stated that he did recall Officer [REDACTED] discharging her OC spray at [REDACTED] but it is not clear if Officer [REDACTED] recalls this from his direct firsthand knowledge of the incident or from his review of the ICC footage. Moreover, Officer [REDACTED] did not author the May 30, 2013, case supplementary report and there is no video or audio recording of his May 14, 2013, statement to ASA [REDACTED] and Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Therefore, there is no record of the exact questions that ASA [REDACTED] and Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] asked Officer [REDACTED] or way to determine whether there was a good-faith miscommunication or misunderstanding between Officer [REDACTED] and ASA [REDACTED] and Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. For these reasons, there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that Officer [REDACTED] willfully falsely reported not observing Officer [REDACTED] discharge her OC spray at [REDACTED] near [REDACTED] in his May 14, 2013, statement to ASA [REDACTED] and Detectives [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Not Sustained** for Allegation #33 against Officer [REDACTED]

17. There is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that Officer [REDACTED] or Officer [REDACTED] willfully misrepresented that [REDACTED] dragged Officer [REDACTED] in the alley

Officer [REDACTED] has consistently and repeatedly asserted that [REDACTED] dragged her face down in the alley while reversing her vehicle at a high rate of speed. Officer [REDACTED] has also asserted that [REDACTED] grabbed Officer [REDACTED] by the vest and dragged her through the alley while reversing her

¹⁵⁶ Att. 130 at 38-39.

¹⁵⁷ See Att. 18.

vehicle at a high rate of speed. In contrast, [REDACTED] denies dragging Officer [REDACTED] or striking [REDACTED] with her vehicle. This portion of the incident is not captured by the ICC footage.

The ET photos and medical records are generally inconsistent with Officer [REDACTED] being dragged in the manner Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] allege. Specifically, Officer [REDACTED] suffered relatively minor injuries and her uniform was relatively intact, which would be implausible if Officer [REDACTED] had been dragged for at least twenty feet in the manner described by Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

Nonetheless, the ET photos and medical records do somewhat corroborate that Officer [REDACTED] was dragged to some extent. Specifically, the ET photos and medical records reflect that Officer [REDACTED] suffered some injuries, that her face was covered in dirt, and that her uniform had some scuff marks and other markings consistent with her being dragged a short distance. Moreover, other evidence corroborates that Officer [REDACTED] was dragged at least to some extent.¹⁵⁸ First, as memorialized in the May 21, 2013, case supplementary report, [REDACTED] conversation with Detective [REDACTED] reflects that at least on the date of the incident, [REDACTED] likely believed that [REDACTED] had “run over” Officer [REDACTED].¹⁵⁹ Second, Officer [REDACTED] contemporaneously announced over the radio during the incident that Officer [REDACTED] was dragged.¹⁶⁰

For these reasons, there is insufficient evidence to determine exactly what occurred as [REDACTED] reversed her vehicle in the alley or to determine whether Officer [REDACTED] or Officer [REDACTED] made any willful misrepresentations about the dragging in the alley. Therefore, COPA recommends a finding of **Not Sustained for Allegations #27, #31, #35, and #36** against Officer [REDACTED] and for Allegations #30, #32, #35, #36 and #38 against Officer [REDACTED].

VIII. RECOMMENDED DISCIPLINE FOR SUSTAINED ALLEGATIONS

a. Officer [REDACTED]

- i. **Complimentary and Disciplinary History:** Emblem of Recognition – Physical Fitness, 4; Presidential Election Deployment Award 2008, 1; Honorable Mention, 64; Department Commendation, 1; Complimentary Letter, 3; Honorable Mention Ribbon Award, 1; NATO Summit Service Award, 1; Life Saving Award, 1; Joint Operations Award, 1; 2009 Crime Reduction Award, 1; Unit Meritorious Performance Award, 1. Officer [REDACTED] has no CR or Spar history for the last 7 years.

Allegation No. 3: Intentionally crashed the Department vehicle she was driving into a vehicle occupied by [REDACTED] and her two daughters, then ages one and eight. **Penalty: 30-Day Suspension.**

¹⁵⁸ Indeed, Judge Sacks found in the criminal case that Officer [REDACTED] was dragged “to some extent or another.” Att. 327 at 52.

¹⁵⁹ See Att. 17. [REDACTED] subsequently provided a different account of this portion of the incident in her civil deposition. There is no audio or video recording of [REDACTED] alleged statements to Detective [REDACTED].

¹⁶⁰ See Att. 147.

Allegation No. 4: Sprayed a chemical agent upon [REDACTED] in the immediate vicinity of her two daughters, then ages one and eight, who were seated inside [REDACTED] vehicle. **Penalty: 30-Day Suspension.**

b. Officer [REDACTED]

i. **Complementary and Disciplinary History:** Emblem of Physical Recognition, 2; Presidential Election Deployment Award 2008, 1; Attendance Recognition Award, 1; Traffic Stop of the Month, 2; Department Commendation, 7; Honorable Mention, 117; Complimentary Letter, 4; Police Officer of the Month Award, 1; Life Saving Award, 2; Honorable Mention Ribbon Award, 1; NATO Summit Service Award, 1; 2009 Crime Reduction, 1; Joint Operation Award, 1; Top Gun Arrest Award, 1; Unit Meritorious Performance Award, 1. Officer [REDACTED] has no CR or Spar history for the last 7 years.

Allegation No. 6: Witnessed Officer [REDACTED] intentionally crash the Department vehicle she was driving into a vehicle occupied by [REDACTED] and her two daughters, then ages 1 and 8, and failed to report it as misconduct. **Penalty: 10-Day Suspension.**

Had COPA not faced time constraints and deficient investigative decisions and actions (i.e. poor allegations and indifference towards the length of this investigation) by the Independent Police Review Authority, this investigation would have likely resulted in a substantially firmer disciplinary recommendation.

IX. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis set forth above, COPA makes the following findings:

Officer	Allegation	Finding/ Recommendation
Officer [REDACTED]	It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:00 p.m., at [REDACTED] Ave., in the alley, Officer [REDACTED]	
	1. Directed profanity at [REDACTED] stating words to the effect, "Bitch move the fucking car back";	Not Sustained
	2. Intentionally covered her nameplate while [REDACTED] was on the phone with the "911" requesting police assistance;	Not Sustained
	3. Intentionally crashed the Department vehicle she was driving into a vehicle occupied by [REDACTED] and her two daughters, then ages one and eight;	Sustained / 30-Day Suspension
	4. Sprayed a chemical agent upon [REDACTED] in the immediate vicinity of her two daughters, then	

ages one and eight, who were seated inside [REDACTED] vehicle;	Sustained / 30-Day Suspension
5. Pointed a firearm at [REDACTED] without justification;	Not Sustained
6. Pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle;	Unfounded
7. Took [REDACTED] to the ground;	Unfounded
8. Kicked [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
9. Struck [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
10. Witnessed officers pull [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
11. Witnessed officers take [REDACTED] to the ground and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
12. Witnessed officers kick [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Not Sustained
13. Witnessed officers strike [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Not Sustained
14. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle;	Unfounded
15. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] took [REDACTED] to the ground;	Unfounded
16. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] kicked [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
17. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] struck [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
18. Participated in the arrest of [REDACTED] without legal justification to do so;	Exonerated
19. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] attempted to seize the person of [REDACTED] from her personal car;	Exonerated
20. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that the incident was the result of a traffic stop, as memorialized in the related Arrest and Case reports;	Unfounded
21. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or	

Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that she repeatedly asked [REDACTED] for her Driver's License and Insurance, as memorialized in the related Case report;	Not Sustained
22. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that she was struck by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case report;	Not Sustained
23. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that she was struck by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Arrest and Case reports; and	Not Sustained
24. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] the way the collision occurred, as memorialized in the related Arrest and Case reports.	Not Sustained
It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at an unknown time, at [REDACTED] Hospital, Officer [REDACTED]	
25. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to then Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that she was struck by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
26. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to then Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that she was struck by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
27. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to then Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that she was dragged, face down, by a car driven by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report; and	Not Sustained
28. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to then Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] the manner in which the collision occurred, as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report.	Not Sustained
It is alleged that on May 14, 2013, at approximately 9:30 p.m., at Area South, Officer [REDACTED]	

29. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] and/or ASA ¹⁶¹ [REDACTED] that she was struck by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
30. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] and/or ASA [REDACTED] that she was struck by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report; and	Not Sustained
31. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] and/or ASA [REDACTED] that she was dragged, face first, on the ground, by a car driven by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report.	Not Sustained
It is alleged that on October 13, 2015, at an unknown time, at 2600 S. California, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Criminal Division, before the Honorable Judge [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Officer [REDACTED]	
32. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that she asked for [REDACTED] Driver's License "quite a few times";	Not Sustained
33. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that she was struck by [REDACTED]	Not Sustained
34. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that she was struck by [REDACTED]	Not Sustained
35. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that she was dragged down the alley, "face down on the ground" by a car driven by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in violation of Rule 14;	Not Sustained
36. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified, "My face, my torso. My entire body" were dragged on the ground by a car driven by [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Not Sustained
37. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that when she turned right onto Kerfoot, she observed her "partner attempting to gain access to the [opened] driver's side of [REDACTED]	

¹⁶¹ ASA is an abbreviation for Assistant State's Attorney.

	car prior to Officer [REDACTED] striking [REDACTED] car;	Not Sustained
	38. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that when she turned right onto Kerfoot, [REDACTED] was "backed up against a car, "apparently, she had struck a Honda Civic, which was on that street parked' prior to Officer [REDACTED] striking [REDACTED] car; and	Not Sustained
	39. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that when she turned right onto Kerfoot, she "could see Ms. [REDACTED] was still in and out of her car" prior to Officer [REDACTED] striking [REDACTED] car.	Not Sustained
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	<p>It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:00 p.m., at [REDACTED] Ave., in the alley, Officer [REDACTED]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Witnessed Officer [REDACTED] direct profanity at [REDACTED] stating words to the effect, "Bitch move the fucking car back," and failed to report it as misconduct; 2. Witnessed Officer [REDACTED] intentionally cover her nameplate while [REDACTED] was on the phone with "911" requesting police assistance, and failed to report it as misconduct; 3. Directed profanity at [REDACTED] stating words to the effect, "What the fuck are you reaching for"; 4. Pointed a firearm at [REDACTED] 5. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] pointed his firearm at [REDACTED] 6. Witnessed Officer [REDACTED] intentionally crash the Department vehicle she was driving into a vehicle occupied by [REDACTED] and her two daughters, then ages 1 and 8, and failed to report it as misconduct; 7. Witnessed Officer [REDACTED] spray a chemical agent upon [REDACTED] in the immediate vicinity of her two daughters, then ages 1 and 8, who were seated inside [REDACTED] vehicle and failed to report it as misconduct; 8. Witnessed Officer [REDACTED] point a firearm at [REDACTED] without justification and failed to report it as misconduct; 	<p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Sustained / 10-Day Suspension</p> <p>Unfounded</p> <p>Not Sustained</p>

9. Pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle;	Exonerated
10. Took [REDACTED] to the ground;	Unfounded
11. Kicked [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
12. Struck [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
13. Witnessed officers pull [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
14. Witnessed officers take [REDACTED] to the ground and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
15. Witnessed officers kick [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Not Sustained
16. Witnessed officers strike [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Not Sustained
17. Violated Fourth Amendment principles, when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle;	Exonerated
18. Violated Fourth Amendment principles, when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] took [REDACTED] to the ground;	Unfounded
19. Violated Fourth Amendment principles, when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] kicked [REDACTED]	Not Sustained
20. Violated Fourth Amendment principles, when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] struck [REDACTED]	Not Sustained
21. Participated in the arrest of [REDACTED] without legal justification to do so;	Exonerated
22. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that the incident was the result of a traffic stop, as memorialized in the related Arrest and Case reports;	Unfounded
23. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that Officer [REDACTED] repeatedly asked [REDACTED] for her Driver's License and Insurance as memorialized in the related Case report;	Not Sustained
24. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that	

	Officer [REDACTED] was struck by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case report;	Not Sustained
25.	Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that Officer [REDACTED] was struck by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case report; and	Not Sustained
26.	Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and/or Officer [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] the manner in which the collision occurred, as memorialized in the related Arrest and Case reports.	Not Sustained
	It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:14 p.m., at [REDACTED] on the street, Officer [REDACTED]	
27.	Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that he and Officer [REDACTED] gestured to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] to back up, [REDACTED] drove toward them, flashed her high beam lights and beeped her horn, as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
28.	Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] struck Officer [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
29.	Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] struck Officer [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
30.	Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] that Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED] looked like "tumbleweed" as she flipped around while being dragged by the car driven by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained

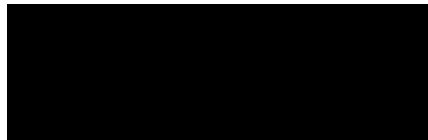
31. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] the manner in which the collision occurred, as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report;	Not Sustained
32. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] and/or ASA [REDACTED] that Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was dragged underneath the driver's side door of the car driven by [REDACTED] as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report; and	Not Sustained
33. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely reported to Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Det. [REDACTED] # [REDACTED] Unit [REDACTED] and/or ASA [REDACTED] that he did not observe Officer [REDACTED] discharge pepper-spray while on Kerfoot, as memorialized in the related Case Supplementary report.	Not Sustained
It is alleged that on October 15, 2015, at an unknown time, at 2600 S. California, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Criminal Division, before the Honorable Judge [REDACTED] Officer [REDACTED]	
34. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that Officer [REDACTED] was struck "with a closed fist and about her face and body area" by [REDACTED]	Not Sustained
35. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that he observed [REDACTED] "grabbed with her left hand my partner [Officer [REDACTED] by her vest area" and travel in reverse at a "very high rate of speed";	Not Sustained
36. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that he observed Officer [REDACTED] being dragged by a car driven by [REDACTED] and	Not Sustained
37. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely testified that he observed [REDACTED] car exit the alley and strike a parked car and then observed "someone" crash into [REDACTED] car.	Not Sustained

	<p>It is alleged that on December 9, 2016, at approximately 11:11 a.m., at 1615 W. Chicago Ave., at IPRA, during a statement, Officer [REDACTED]</p> <p>38. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely stated that Officer [REDACTED] was dragged by a car driven by [REDACTED] under the carriage, "like a tumbleweed going down an open area"; and</p> <p>39. Violated Rule 14 when Officer [REDACTED] falsely stated that he observed Officer [REDACTED] being punched about the face by [REDACTED]</p>	
Officer [REDACTED]	<p>It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:00 p.m., at [REDACTED] on the street, these accused Department members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle; 2. Took [REDACTED] to the ground; 3. Kicked [REDACTED] about the body; 4. Struck [REDACTED] about the body; 5. Witnessed officers pull [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle and failed to report it as misconduct; 6. Witnessed officers take [REDACTED] to the ground and failed to report it as misconduct; 7. Witnessed officers kick [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct; 8. Witnessed officers strike [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct; 9. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [insert name] pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle; 10. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [insert name] took [REDACTED] to the ground; 11. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [insert name] kicked [REDACTED] about the body; 12. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [insert name] struck [REDACTED] about the body; and 13. Participated in the arrest of [REDACTED] without legal justification to do so. 	Not Sustained Not Sustained
Officer [REDACTED]		Unfounded
Det. [REDACTED]		Unfounded
Det. [REDACTED]		Unfounded
Sgt. [REDACTED]		Exonerated (Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED])

Sgt. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]		Unfounded (remaining officers)
Sgt. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	<p>It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:00 p.m., at [REDACTED] on the street, Sgt. [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle; 2. Took [REDACTED] to the ground; 3. Kicked [REDACTED] about the body; 4. Struck [REDACTED] about the body; 5. Witnessed officers pull [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle and failed to report it as misconduct; 6. Witnessed officers take [REDACTED] to the ground and failed to report it as misconduct; 7. Witnessed officers kick [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct; 8. Witnessed officers strike [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct; 9. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Sgt. [REDACTED] pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle; 10. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Sgt. [REDACTED] took [REDACTED] to the ground; 11. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Sgt. [REDACTED] kicked [REDACTED] about the body; 12. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Sgt. [REDACTED] struck [REDACTED] about the body; and 13. Participated in the arrest of [REDACTED] without legal justification to do so. 	Exonerated Unfounded Not Sustained Not sustained Unfounded Unfounded Not Sustained Not Sustained Exonerated Unfounded Not Sustained Not Sustained Exonerated
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	<p>It is alleged that on May 13, 2013, at approximately 9:00 p.m., at [REDACTED] on the street, Sgt. [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	

	1. Pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle;	Exonerated
	2. Took [REDACTED] to the ground;	Unfounded
	3. Kicked [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
	4. Struck [REDACTED] about the body;	Unfounded
	5. Witnessed officers pull [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
	6. Witnessed officers take [REDACTED] to the ground and failed to report it as misconduct;	Unfounded
	7. Witnessed officers kick [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Not Sustained
	8. Witnessed officers strike [REDACTED] about the body and failed to report it as misconduct;	Not Sustained
	9. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] pulled [REDACTED] across the hood of a parked vehicle;	Exonerated
	10. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] took [REDACTED] to the ground;	Unfounded
	11. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] kicked [REDACTED] about the body;	Not Sustained
	12. Violated Fourth Amendment principles when, without legal justification, Officer [REDACTED] struck [REDACTED] about the body; and	Not Sustained
	13. Participated in the arrest of [REDACTED] without legal justification to do so.	Exonerated

Approved:



July 31, 2019

Andrea Kersten

Deputy Chief Administrator – Chief Investigator

Date